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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,398 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
L. Teheran....	2588	400	W. J. Nantes....	16th June.
M. Bokhara ..	2944	500	H. Weigheil	23rd ,,
L. Clyde	4124	800	E. M. Edmond...	30th ,,
L. Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber ..	7th July.
L. Ballarat ..	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin ..	14th ,,
M. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards ..	21st ,,
L. Indus	3462	6.0	W. E. Breeze	28th ,,
— Assam	3038	5.0	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Aikinson...	18th ,,
L. Carthage ..	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4023	700	E. G. Stead	12th June
MIRZAPORE	3857	600	R. Harvey	26th June
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. T. Alderton	10th July

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA LCOMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st July 1885.
MANILLA	4,500	800	1st Augt. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Doncich ..	4,000	600	2nd July
BERENICE	C.B. Verona...	3,500	550	2nd Aug.
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich....	4,100	600	2nd Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. 1885.
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,100	600	29th June

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, May 18, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN MACKENZIE....	3,000	W. I. Rule.....	15th June.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN GRAHAM.....	2,900	C. Alexanderson	16th June
,, MACLEAN	2,300	J. Schofield...	26th
,, OGILVIE.....	2,900	G. Nelson.....	6th July.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

* This steamer will not carry passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1885.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th June, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, on arrival of English mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th June, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on MONDAY, 15th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th June, 1885. Agents.

NOTICES.

ANY ONE having claims against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late R. G. COOPER, Surgeon, 2nd Bind Horse, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within a months of this notice, after which period no claims will be attended to.

A. M. HOGG, Major.
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Jacobabad, June 3, 1885.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.—There will be an ELECTION in October, 1885, to FIVE OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS. Candidates must be under 14 and over 12 on June 1, 1885. For particulars apply to Rev. the Bursar, Wellington College, Wokingham.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, from the 1st July next, the FREE IRRIGATION CANAL will be CLOSED UP for two months to allow of improvements to them being made. All vessels should therefore be withdrawn from the canals by the end of June at the latest.

J. P. BAIRD.
Traffic Manager.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the farm for the exclusive privilege of MANUFACTURING and SELLING CHANDUL and MADAT in the Broach District for one year from 1st August, 1885, will be put up to auction at the Collector's Office at Broach on the 24th June, 1885, at 7-30 a.m. (Madras time).

The conditions of the farm may be learnt on application to the Collector.

T. D. MACKENZIE.
Collector.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. MOGGONDASS and JEHRAMDASS respectfully beg to announce to the Gentry and Public of Bombay that they will REMOVE from the 10th current to the new premises in Meadow-street, No. 35, opposite to China Bazar, where they have on view and sale latest novelties in Indian jewellery and ornaments, and also various curiosities too numerous to detail. A visit solicited.

NOTICE.

WE have on hand BOOKS of ALL SORTS FOR SALE. We send orders to England every mail, and can supply books of every description at 8 annas per shilling.

Orders from the mofussil are diligently and promptly executed, and we recommend the value-payable system as a great convenience and safe transit.

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager to Radhabai, widow of the late Atmaram Sagoon.
No. 135, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay, 9th June, 1885.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS it has come to my notice that certain property, marginally noted, is about to be disposed of by orders of the Administrator-General, I give notice that I am the rightful guardian of Miss Louisa Phillips, daughter of the late Amelia Crawford, formerly Phillips, and protest against the sale of the said property.

Bungalows Nos. 105, 106/1	106/2	in the Cantonment of Belgaum.

Any person purchasing them will do so at his own risk.

A. CARVALHO,
Chief Clerk Dist. Traffic Supt's Office
G. I. P. Railway, Bhosawul.
Bhosawal, June 4, 1885.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN LINKS, of No. 3, Cowasjee Patell-street, begs to inform the public of Bombay that he will SELL OFF his GOODS at extraordinary low prices for one week till the fifteenth only.

SELLING OFF ! SELLING OFF ! !
FOR THE LAST WEEK, THE LAST WEEK.
New consignment. A General Stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHES, SHIRTS, HATS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c.,
For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children,
at JOHN LINKS,
No. 3, Cowasjee Patell-street,
At the back of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Fort.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England.....	1 6⅞ per rupee.
Cost of Telegrams when Registered, Rs. 5-8	
Ditto for demand drafts payable in any town in England, Scotland or Ireland.....	1 6 15-16 ,,
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts payable in any town in England, Scotland or Ireland.....	1 7 3-16 ,,
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts payable in any town in England, Scotland, or Ireland.....	1 7⅞ ,,

Sovereigns, Rs. 12-11-6 each

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.

Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 10th June, 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY next, the fifteenth of June, 1885, the following alterations of, and additions to, the Passenger Train Service will take effect on this Railway, namely :—

1. The Down Passenger Train now leaving Bombay at 11-0 p.m. will start at 4-30 p.m., and will arrive at Poona at 10-30 the same night.

2. The 8-30 p.m. Passenger and Mixed Trains from Bombay to Poona, and from Poona to Bombay respectively, will be discontinued.

3. The Down Mixed Train from Sholapur will leave at 12-30 noon, instead of at 7-30 p.m., and will reach Raichur at 11-15 the same night.

4. The Up Mixed Train, which now leaves Raichur at 5-45 p.m., will leave at 3-0 a.m., and will arrive at Sholapur at 2-10 p.m. instead of at 5-0 a.m., as at present.

5. The Up Passenger train, which now leaves Poona at 11-0 p.m. will leave at 5-0 p.m. and will arrive in Bombay at 11-0 the same night.

6. The Down Passenger Train leaving Bombay at 7-30 a.m., will continue to start at the same time but will arrive at Jabalpur at 5-0 p.m., the following day instead of at 5-45 p.m., as at present.

7. The Up Passenger Train, which leaves Jabalpur at 10-0 a.m., will leave at 10-30 a.m., and will arrive in Bombay on the following day at 9-0 p.m., as at present.

8. The Down Mixed Train leaving Bhusawal at 7-15 a.m., will leave at 7-30 a.m., and will arrive at Harda at 5-30 p.m., as at present.

9. The Up Mixed Train from Harda will start at 8-0 a.m. instead of at 8-15 a.m., and will arrive at Bhusawal at 6-40 instead of at 6-45 p.m.

10. The Up Passenger Train from Nagpur at 6-35 a.m. will start at the same time, but will arrive in Bombay on the following day at 12-15 instead of at 12-30 p.m. as at present

11. The Down Train from Bombay at 10 p.m., will reach Nasik at 6-30 a.m. as at present, but will leave there at 8 a.m. instead of at 7, and will arrive at Munmar at 10-50 a.m., leave at 12-5 noon, and arrive at Bhusawal at 7-0 p.m. instead of at 5-0 p.m. as at present.

12. The Mixed Trains over the Bhopal and the Amraoti State Lines, will be slightly altered so as to run in connection with the through Passenger Trains over the G. I. P. Railway.

All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the Trains over the Khamgaon, and the Dhond and Munmar State Railways, will remain unaltered.

2. For other and consequent alterations, as well as for information as to Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Bill, dated the fifteenth of June, 1885.

Any additional information can be obtained at the Stations or of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager
Bombay, the 9th of June, 1885.

THE POONA SEASON.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited, respectfully invite the attention of Visitors and Residents, to their unrivalled stock specially imported to meet the requirements of the Poona Season. Each Department of the Company's extensive business is now replete with goods of the choicest quality.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

In this Department the Company are the largest importers in India.

Sherries and Ports selected by the Company's Continental Agents. Brandies from the Vine Growers Association. The celebrated Glenlivet Scotch Whisky and old Irish Whisky. The Company's special imports of Clarets, Burgundies, Hocks, Moselles, &c. Champagnes from Giesler, Heidsieck, and Perrier Jouet, together with the Company's general supplies of Liqueurs, Ales, and Stouts offer an unrivalled selection, all of very superior quality and moderately priced.

PROVISIONS AND OILMEN'S STORES.

Fresh supplies of every description of Preserved Meats, Game, Fish, Pickles, Soups, Vegetables, Fruits, Jams, Jellies, Coffee, Cocoas, Chocolates and other Table and Household requisites, from the first English and Continental Houses by every mail-steamer, thus ensuring FRESHNESS, a great desideratum in this class of goods. The special attention of Messes and Clubs is directed to the fact that the rates are lower than those at which the same high-class articles can be imported direct. EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

GLASS AND CROCKERY.

The stock contains many handsome designs specially suited for presentation. The Company's standard patterns in both Glass and Crockery will be found cheap and serviceable.

HARDWARE & HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES

Include Cutlery of the best quality, well known for its capability of standing hard wear for years, Lamps and Lanterns in great variety, Kerosine Cooking-Stoves, Cheavin's celebrated Filters, Enamelled Iron Ware, Baths, Garden Tools, Camp Kit, Animal Traps and Household Necessaries of every description.

GYMKHANA AND SPORTING KIT.

The Company offer an unequalled selection of well-seasoned Kit of the very best quality ; Lawn-Tennis, Cricket, Rackets, Golf, Fishing Tackle, Sporting Ammunition and Games of every description for Out-door and In-door use.

The Company solicits special attention to this Department, the lengthened experience acquired and the practical knowledge obtained of the necessities of an Indian climate enable the Company to offer the very best goods at lower prices than they can be obtained elsewhere.

HOSIERY, HATS AND GLOVES.

This Department meets with great attention from the Manager whose long and varied experience of this branch will be a sufficient guarantee to Constituents that their commands will be met with supplies of the latest and most fashionable Goods.

SADDLERY.

This Department contains every description of Saddlery and Stable Gear and a large assortment of Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, ELECTROPLATE AND FANCY GOODS.

The Jewellery Department contains a very handsome selection of new and elegant designs in Brooches, Ear-rings, Necklets, Rings, &c.

The Electroplated Ware is of the very best quality and comprises many handsome designs in Vegetable and Side Dishes, Cruets, Claret Jugs, Iced Water Pitchers, Fish and Fruit Knives and Forks, etc., etc.

The Fancy Department includes Albums, Writing and Despatch Cases, Dressing Bags and Cases, Jewel Cases, Fans, etc., and a very large assortment of Novelties and Elegancies in Fancy Leather Plush, Ormolu, etc.

STATIONERY & ARTISTS MATERIALS.

The Stationery Department has been replenished with new goods from the well-known firms of De la Rue, Goodall, &c., and contains writing appliances and necessaries of every description suitable for the writing-table and personal use.

The Artists materials, of which the Company has a large stock, are obtained from the firm of Winsor and Newton, whose name is a guarantee for their good quality.

DRAWING & SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

In these Departments, the Company are transacting largely increased business, due to the excellent and reliable quality of the Instruments, Apparatus, and Chemicals supplied, coupled with moderate charges. The Company's present stock is complete in every Department.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The Pharmacy Department is presided over by a thoroughly competent Pharmacist of many years' experience in first-class London and Provincial Houses, whose chief attention is devoted to testing analytically the purity and quality of the Drugs and Chemicals employed in the dispensing of Physicians' Prescriptions, and in preparing and despatching Medicines.

The Surgical Instruments are procured from the leading London Houses. The attention of the Profession, Dispensaries, &c., is invited to the company's extensive stock which is being continually increased by the addition of New and Improved Instruments.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

OFFICE ITEMS.

DATE DIALS
Round dials with pointers giving days and dates, and extra dial denoting months, the best date-remembrancer for offices. Each Rs. 3-12.

INKSTANDS
Of one piece of white earthenware, same shape as the old pewter loggerheads, very cleanly and convenient. Each Re. 1.

FLAP INKSTANDS
The old fashioned office inkstand, with space for pen-holders, pencils, etc., two glass bottles, each protected by a metal covering. Each Rs. 4 and Rs. 5.

OFFICE BLACKLEADS
Good and tough. Per dozen, from ans 8.

CHECKING PENCILS
Vermilion, blue and green. Per dozen Re. 1-8.

DEED-BOXES
Falling fronts, secure locks, sizes 18 inch by 12½ inch, and 22½ inch by 15½ inch. Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 22-8.

CABINET WASHSTANDS
Most convenient and compact for office use, highly finished. Rs. 38 and Rs. 40.

DAMPING WELLS
New overlip pattern, all white china. Each Re. 1-4.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR SALE,—CHAMPAGNES.

WACHTER & CO.'S	"Royal Charter."
MOET & CHANDON'S	Extra Superior.
PERINET & FILS'	"Cuvee Reservee"
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S	"Dry Monopole."
CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S 1880."	Excelsior."

Apply to

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
BOMBAY.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

I LIVED at the Great Western Hotel with my family for six weeks, and we were very comfortable. The rooms are clean, the food is good, and the Proprietor and his Manager are most civil and obliging.
E. SIMPSON BYRNE, Deputy Comptroller-General.

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support.
R. H. QUILL, M. D., Surgeon A. M. D.

Mrs. Phillips, child, and self, stayed at the Great Western Hotel for two days; were very well satisfied. Found the Manager and every one connected with the Hotel very obliging.
H. L. W. PHILLIPS, Major, Suffolk Regiment.

Comfortable and well-managed Hotel. R. MACDONALD CHAMBERS, Colonel, 24th Regiment N. I.

Having had a great experience of Bombay Hotels for nearly 30 years I have much pleasure in saying that this is by far the best I have ever stayed at.
M. YONGE, Lieut.-Colonel, Retired List.

I fully endorse the above testimonial by Colonel Hughes. The Hotel is by far the best that I have ever stayed at in Bombay, and the attendance is particularly good.
R. M. DANE, B.C.S.

I stopped with my wife at the Great Western Hotel, and found everything very comfortable. The Manager was most obliging.
C. WEBSTER, Lieut-Colonel, Lanc. Fusiliers.

I have been well satisfied with everything during my stay at the Great Western Hotel, Bombay.
ROBERT DOUGLAS, of Kircaldy, Scotland.

COGNACS AND COGNACS.

WITH the continued importations of Spirits under the name of WHISKY made from common raw grain, and the difficulty the consumer has in discriminating between the genuine and spurious article, the demand during the past few years that has existed for Whiskies is abating, and GOOD BRANDIES are again gradually asserting their former position, so much so that in England at the moment it is more difficult to BUY GENUINE BRANDIES than it is to SELL them.

We quote for our own selected BRANDS as follows and invite comparison in qualities and prices :—

Cash 12½ per cent. discount. Rs. a.			Credit. Rs. a.
39	6	Old Club "20 years old" guaranteed.....	45 0
31	8	White Capsule **** ..... very choice	36 0
28	14	Green Capsule *** ..... extra soft old pale	33 0
25	6	Blue Capsule ** ..... very soft old pale	29 0
22	5	Yellow Capsule * ..... soft old pale	25 8
18	0	Jules Lennox & Co., a good peg brandy	20 8

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.
MILITARY SQUARE.

HOCK AND MOSELLE.

THE Wines of Germany are more astringent in character than are all other Wines, and in hot weather very refreshing.

Sparkling Nonpareil Hock	Rs. 43
Do. Muscatel Moselle	Rs. 32
Still Hock. Liebfraumilch	Rs. 33-12
Do. Laubenheimer	Rs. 19-4

MARSALA.

Virgin Wine, the finest ..... Rs. 16-12 per doz.

Sicily being Volcanic its soil abounds with sulphur, the vines are impregnated with this powerful medicinal agent; hence the Wine possesses remarkable blood-purifying properties free from acid, and most pleasant.

MADEIRA.

Black Capsule	Rs. 37-12 per doz		
Red	,,	32-8	,, ,,
Blue	,,	24-0	,, ,,

In 1852 a disease—the Oidium—destroyed nearly all the vines and prices became prohibitory, but recent immunity from this scourge has allowed stocks to accumulate, and low prices are now current for this excellent Wine.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case ,, 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

"THE PIANOS FOR INDIA"

The experience of nearly thirty years proves that

S. ROSE AND CO'S
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO
is, par excellence, the best suited for the climate of India.

WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO. { "This piano was awarded a first-class certificate and medal of the Calcutta Exhibition." } WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO.

S. ROSE & Co., have supplied many hundreds of their noted Sympathetic Grand Square Pianofortes to residents in all parts of India. No one instance has occurred of a "Sympathetic" having given way ; of course the action and mechanism will wear ; but S. ROSE & Co., have seen "Sympathetics" which, after twenty years' use, have, after the entire action has been renewed, been as rich and beautiful in tone as when quite new.

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The term "Sympathetic" was first used to designate the character of tone. The term has been made use of by others without scruple, and many purchasers have paid for "Sympathetics" of a most doubtful quality, and which are not entitled to the name ; but are merely inferior imitations.

Cash price, in solid Mahogany Case	Rs	850
,, ,, in solid Ebonized ,, ... ,,		900

S. ROSE & Co., have adopted the "One-Year Purchase-System" for the sale of their sympathetic' Grand Square Pianofortes ;—full particulars on application.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

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WITH a view to ensuring an adequate representat on of the Arts and Industries of the Bombay Presidency at the Exhibition to be opened in London, in May, 1886, the Committee will be glad to receive contributions of fabrics of all descriptions, jewellery, pottery, wood carving, metal work, architectural designs and models, paintings, inlaid work, embroideries, &c., &c., &c., in order that the same may be forwarded to London.

The Committee undertake the charge from Bombay to London of all exhibits, and will pay freight, insurance, and expenses incurred in transmitting these to the exhibition.

All articles intended to be returned will be brought back to Bombay at the expense of the Committee.

Articles intended for sale must be marked with price of sale.

Particulars as to the description of articles wanted can be ascertained by application to the Secretary. All art objects ready packed may be sent with duplicate lists of the contents of each package to the Secretary, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and labelled LONDON EXHIBITION.

The name and address of the Exhibitor, the name, description, and price of each article should be sent to the Secretary in a printed form which can be obtained on application. All packages must be duly received at the school of Art not later than the 1st of December, 1885, after which date no articles will be received.

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SALE OF VALUABLE GROUND AT WORLI.

In pursuance of decretal order, dated 1st August, 1884, of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 353 of 1882, wherein Khusal Sadashev and Narayen Khusal were Plaintiffs, and Wamon Sadashev Wasudev Wamon and Ramchundra Wamon were Defendants—and under the instructions of Mr. Manekshai M. Munshi the attorney for the said Plaintiffs, and Mr. Janardhan Gopal, the attorney for the said Defendants, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1885 (unless the same shall have been previously disposed of by private Contract), sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 p.m. All that piece or parcel of land or ground or Salt Batty field called "Khar," situate at Worli, on the southern side of the Fergusson-road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvi, containing (25,500) square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 240, new No. 12,225, and new Survey No. 1-3133 and 1-3116, and bounded on the east by a drain, on the west by the property of Dadoba, Ramchundra, on the north partly by the property of Ramchundra Dwarkajee and partly by the Fergusson-road, and on the south partly by the property of Ramchundra Dwarkajee, and partly by a Dewan, which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Plaintiffs and Defendants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the Auctioneers or to Mr. Manekshai M. Munshi or Mr. Janardhun Gopal.

Any offer for sale for private contract may be made to the abovenamed gentlemen.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

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Cooper Madon & Co., Sole Agents Bombay.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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FLOUR MILLS and GRAM CRUSHERS for hand power, of various sizes and capacity, simple, strong and durable. H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

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THE PATENT ELECTRIC COMB, combining Elegance and Durability with Soothing and Curative properties; every Tooth a Perfect Magnet. Rs. 2.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

KEROSINE OIL 150 test snow flake, Rs. 5-8; 125 test, Rs. 4. For sale. Apply to M. M. MODY and Co.

REPAIRS OF WATCHES CAREFULLY EXECUTED at EDMOND CHARPIE & Co., Watchmakers, Meadow-street, Fort.

GOLD and SILVER SCARF PINS up to the present fashion. A great variety to select from. From Re. 1 to 10.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-Gate-street.

CLERK WANTED, with knowledge of Ledger-keeping and Customs work. Good hand writing indispensable. Portuguese preferred. References required. Salary, Rs. 50. Apply "F. C. M.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LOST, a gold ALBERT CHAIN somewhere between Pydhonee and Rajabai Tower while travelling in a tram-car. Finder will be rewarded (Rs. 10) on his sending to M., care of Nagindas Bhagoobhai, Bhooleshwar.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat, with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators. Rs. 25, 35, and 35 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

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VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., LONDON.—PHIPSON and Co. have received a shipment of the finest old Tom Gin from the above distillers.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 32 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

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TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

NEW GOODS TO HAND—Photo Frames, Papa Mama Dolls, Mechanical Toys, Steam Toys, Plush Companion Rolls, &c. Prices wonderfully low.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION! Cheap Bargain Clearance Sale, last week. All Wool Saccoat and Trousers, Rs. 11-5, cash only. Apply early to Y. A. Lecka and Co., Bombay.

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PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (LINCRUSTA).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

WANTED, a MAHOMEDAN GENTLEMAN having proficiency in English and Persian literature for the post of Private Secretary to the Chief of Jhangrol in Kathiawar. The pay will be Rs. 75 per month.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, Newmarket, and a great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always kept in stock.—ADDAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Hornby Row Branch, Bombay.

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FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions sterling invested only in unexceptionable securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

MONTSERRAT LIME-JUICE. PIVERS EAU-DE-COLOGNE, in large and small Bottles. Can be had at PEARCE'S, Apollo-street.

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NOTICE.

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For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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Rates "In Bond" furnished by
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COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1790,
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
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MAP OF CHINA
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SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
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WELLS' "Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
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CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
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All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

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THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
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MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

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(ESTABLISHED 1864)
PLUMBERS, SANITARY ENGINEERS, TIN, ZINC, COPPER PLATE WORKERS, &c., &c.

HAVE always in stock all kinds of SANITARY APPARATUS, GLAZED EARTHEN WARE PIPES, TRAPS, and all CLAY TRAPS, BRANCHES, BENDS, &c., CAST, WROUGHT, COPPER and BRASS PIPING, with all kinds of Fittings for the same. All kinds of RAILWAY and MUNICIPAL LAMPS made to order. SPARE LENSES of sorts kept in stock. Materials of all kinds supplied to up-country constituents. Estimates and prices furnished on application.

CLEGAN'S PATENT BOILER COMPOSITION, for preventing incrustation, and effecting a great saving in fuel at reduced prices.

LATEST ARRIVAL
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.

VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc., etc., etc.

Some of the articles are very old.
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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
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PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
" for 6 arc lights 1,250
Do. 10 do. 500 do. 1,200
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PARAGON WORK CARBONS give steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

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ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

For information please apply to

MARTIN COHEN Co.
Sole Agents for India.
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PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazar.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Poor Market near Jumma Musjid.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

JUST ARRIVED per steamship Kangra—
A new Whitechapel CART built by Atkinson and Philipson of Newcastle, fitted throughout with silver-plated furniture and trimmed with brown corduroy, and varnished in the natural colour of the wood. Suitable for a Waler or Arab.

One new patent LANDAU, suitable, for one or pair of horses, by Watson, of London, and arrived per s.s. Kerbela.

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Besides these there are two new light English Dog-carts and several second-hand LANDAUS, BROUGHAM, BAROUCHES, and VICTORIAS.

Apply to

TO BE LET.

Several furnished BUNGALOWS at Malabar Hill, Breach Candy and other suitable localities, at moderate rents.

FOR SALE.

A pair of handsome Grey Arab horses, height nearly 15 hands, age 5 years, and are well broken to harness.

Also a chestnut riding horse, height 14-2½, weight-carrier—good actions and suitable as a charger.

TO LET, on HIRE, during the monsoon, Brougams for one or pair of horses.

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WELLS "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper Madon & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Authorised Capital	.....	£3,000,000
Subscribed	„	2,500,000
Paid-up	„	625,000
Fire Fund and Reserves as at 31st December, 1881.		1,597,295
Life and Annuity Funds	.....	3,194,661
Revenue Fire Branch	.....	1,201,063
„ Life and Annuity Branches	...	517,394

EWART, LATHAM & CO.,
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THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
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MEDICAL OFFICER.—W. K. HATCH, Esq., M.B.

UPWARDS of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS per annum is paid by this Office to the representatives of deceased policy-holders. The Funds in hand amount to upwards of SIX MILLIONS STERLING invested only in unexceptionable securities. Every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary.

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£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDER and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,690
„ 1882	£244,2

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed per cts or adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION on EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,5-1 17 2	1877	£2,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,21 14 5	1883	£1,512,051 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10 000,0 0
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,0 6
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,0 0,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSULINDE" CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,0 0

THE FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Immediate Loans Granted.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1883:
1,982 PROPOSALS for ..... Rs. 60,85,300.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without a Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examination arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia Invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle Bombay
Or any of the Agents in India.

COTTON CHECKS FOR JHARAN SUITS AND LIGHT HORSE CLOTHING.

A VARIETY of the above are now available 40 inches wide.
Samples post-free on application to
THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 370 Regent St. London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 (forces standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions taken. In buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the most approved style Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly competent Farrier.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.	
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder which is quite harmless to domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Assyria (s), from Bussorah ; Cuba (s), Newport ; J. M. Lockwood (s), Middlesbro ; and Knight of the Thistle, Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Gleadowe, for Port Said ; and Viceroy (s), Marseilles.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Prinz George and Recta entered, and the s. s. Sunbeam left, the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 6th inst. shows decrease in earnings of Rs. 1,22,311.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 6th inst. shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 8,742.

A VAGRANT.—Robert Allen, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

REPORTED THEFT.—Hurridas Narayen, living at Upper Mahim, has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 113, from his premises, on Monday night.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the Mombadavi Tank, on the body of Moolchdhur Jugjeevun, aged 20 years. Deceased on Tuesday went to bathe in the tank, and going beyond his depth, was drowned, as he could not swim. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH FROM CHOLERA.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Walkeshwar, on the body of Nathmull Laxmi Narayen, aged 30 years. Deceased was a mendicant living in the Walkeshwar Temple. He died after a short illness. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by cholera.

BOMBAY MOUNTED RIFLES.—The Committee appointed to communicate with Government have convened a general meeting to be held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms on Tuesday next, at 5-30 p.m., when it is proposed to lay before the meeting the sanction of Government, to elect officers, and to discuss various matters of detail.

THE BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—The following is a report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the Society during the week ending the 6th inst. :—Horses, lame 2, sores on body 1, sore pasterns 3, sent to Pinjrapole 2 ; bullocks, lame 11, sore neck 29, emaciated 2, sores on body 5, goading 4, blind 3. Total number of cases 62.

ROBBING HIS MASTER.—Chorbajee Bowanibudul, a native of the North-West Provinces, was yesterday charged before Mr. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, by Mr. Superintendent Brewin, with the theft of a sum of Rs. 3,000, the money of his master, Kaishowjee Jadowjee. It appeared that the accused happened to see his master place Rs. 3,000 in notes of Rs. 1,000 each in a box. That same day the key of the box was missing, but was found next day. When the box was opened the money was gone. The complainant, however, made no stir in the matter. About this time accused asked a friend to change a note of Rs. 1,000, and it was noticed that he had two other notes for a like amount in his possession. He shortly after feigned illness, and obtained permission to go to Allahabad. During his absence his master's suspicions were aroused, and he reported the matter to the police. When the accused was arrested, no money was found on him. The case has been remanded for a week.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The winning numbers for the month of May are quoted below :—

Rs. 100 PRIZES.				
Blue Line,	Down	1	Anna	507132*
Green „	„	1	„	778299
Rs. 10 PRIZES.				
Green	Line, Down	2	„	129095
Blue	„ Up	1½	„	016690
Yellow	„ „	1½	„	108761†
Green	„ Down	1½	„	112409
Brown	„ „	1½	„	122117§
Green	„ Up	1½	„	124415
Blue	„ Down	1½	„	135339
Red	„ Up	1	„	358544
Blue	„ Down	1	„	363543
Special	„ „	1	„	691 17
„	„ „	1	„	731535
„	„ „	1	„	762880
Green	„ Down	1	„	780972
„	„ Up	½	„	076301
Lavender	„ Down	1	„	080061

* Morwanjee Cowasjee, Cowasjee Patel-street.
† Mustajee Jamasjee Daruwalla, Pydhonee.
§ Krisnajee Govind Korany, Funaswadi.

A FATAL ASSAULT.—An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, at the Morgue, Cumateepoora, touching the death of Luximon Rowjee, aged 23 years. Deceased was a servant in the employ of one Moolchund Waljee. It appears that at about half-past 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, the deceased, while drawing water at a tap on the ground-floor of his master's premises, accidentally knocked his elbow against a boy standing near by among some other persons, and caused some slight injury to his nose. The father of the lad, Ludha Noor Mahomed, hearing of this, came up to the deceased, dragged him some distance away, and struck him several blows with his fist on the abdomen. The deceased returned to his master's house, and died a few minutes after. The medical evidence went to show that death had been caused by rupture of the spleen. The jury returned the following verdict : "That the death of Luximon Rowjee was caused by rupture of the spleen, the result of a blow with a clenched fist inflicted on him by Ludha Noor Mahomed, under such circumstances that the act of Ludha Noor Mahomed was culpable homicide not amounting to murder." Ludha Noor Mahomed was yesterday charged before Mr. Ryan with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by causing the death of Luximon Rowjee. The case was postponed for hearing for a week to enable the Public Prosecutor to appear for the prosecution.

CONCERT AND THEATRICALS AT PAREL.

AN entertainment was given on Monday evening at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics' Institute by amateurs, with the object of defraying the expenses incurred by the erection of a baptismal font in St. Mary's Church at Parel. The programme of the evening's amusement included a couple of glees, solos, and theatricals. There was a very large attendance, consisting chiefly of the residents of Parel. Mr. Dixon under the leadership of Mr. Sheppard, commenced the proceedings by singing "May Day," to the accompaniment of Mrs. Evans, who also kindly presided at the piano the rest of the evening. The rendition of "May Day," as well as that of "Carnaval," which was given later in the evening, lacked precision and vigour at certain parts, though the voices generally blended well together. Mr. Dixon followed with Sullivan's "Distant Shore," which he rendered in an able manner, though he did not appear to be in his usual form. Miss Bailey then sang in a sweet voice "Carissima," for which she was much applauded. A comic comedietta entitled "Orange Blossoms" was then represented, Mr. Gawthorne, as Septimus Symmetry, and Mrs. Jones, as Isabella Clarence, sustaining the leading parts. Mr. Gawthorne gave a fairly true portraiture of a woman-hater, who, however, subsequently gives way to the charms of a certain young Louisa (Miss Mitchell), in whom he detects many sentiments and ideas similar to his own, and whom he eventually marries. The piece contained many comic situations. The rest of the cast acted their parts sufficiently well to keep alive the interest of the piece from beginning to end. Their efforts were well rewarded by the applause which they received at the close of the piece. The next item in the programme was a song by Mr. Herbert Harington, which was well received. Miss Kelly was loudly applauded for her song—"Three fishermen went sailing"—which she rendered in her soft, fine, and cultured voice. Mr. Dixon followed with another song—"Ruby," by Gabriel—in his usual rich tenor voice. Miss Bailey sang "Till the breaking of the Day" with good effect. The evening's entertainment was concluded with "Little Red Riding Hood" and a pantomime by the children of the Parel Day-school. The juvenile performers acquitted themselves remarkably well, and fully repaid the trouble taken to teach them their different parts. A sum of Rs. 200 was realised by the sale of tickets of admission, and the success which attended the entertainment will, it is to be hoped, induce the management to see their way to getting up a similar affair next month.

EXCOMMUNICATING A GIRL.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Dewsi Rama and six other Hindoos of the Kharwa caste appeared to show cause for their action in excommunicating Jethi, a girl of their caste. Mr. Hurrishunker, pleader, appeared on behalf of the complainant.

It appears that about twenty years ago the father of the girl was accused of having partaken of cooked food with some men of low caste. He was tried by the punchayet of his caste, and was excommunicated along with his family. The father died about eight years ago in a hospital, and the girl had since suffered greatly in consequence of her father's violation of caste observances. She therefore came before his worship to seek redress.

The defendants, of whom the first is the headman of the caste, declined to move in the matter. He said they were helpless, inasmuch as the complainant's father had been excommunicated by the punchayet. Although Jethi had not sinned in their eyes, by taking her back into caste they would pollute themselves.

On the suggestion of Mr. Hurrishunker, his worship postponed the hearing of the case for a fortnight, to enable the defendants to consider over the matter and settle it. The magistrate advised them not to punish the girl for her father's sin. They were acting very harshly, and if they persuaded the punchayet to take her back, the court would assist them in doing so. If not, they would be punished.

ILL-TREATMENT OF SAILORS ON A BRITISH SHIP.

THE seamen of the British ship W. H. Corsar were brought ashore yesterday in the police launch, the men being unable to get tonies to bring them off. Mr. Green, the chief officer, was charged by Joseph Willoughby with assaulting him on the 19th March.

Willoughby stated that he had been shipped in New York, and left that port on the 19th February for Bombay. He had been assaulted by the chief officer on the 10th of April at 8 o'clock. He was pumping the ship, which had been leaking the whole voyage, when Green called to him to help another seaman named Davis to shift a barrel of potatoes. He had a bad hand, and in lifting the barrel he dropped it, and some of the potatoes fell out into a quantity of sea-water on the deck. Green abused him, struck him a blow with his clenched fist on the back of the head while he was stooping over the barrel, kicked him with his boot, and knocked him down. Complainant did not say anything.

Willoughby called as a witness the seaman Davis, who corroborated all material points, except as to Willoughby's falling. He also stated that Willoughby said to the chief officer, "I'll make you pay for this."

The accused admitted shoving and abusing Willoughby—nothing more. The man had been very awkard, and he lost his temper.

He was fined Rs. 10.

Willoughby then charged the second officer, Mr. MacDonald, with assaulting him. He stated that on the 22nd April in the afternoon, he was forward and had taken in some sails, as it was blowing hard, when the second mate sent him up aloft to take in other sails. While he was aloft the mate came up and said, "Why don't you do what I tell you?" He had heard nothing, it was blowing so hard. He told the mate so, whereupon the mate struck him several blows on the head and about the body. He was in the fore rigging at the time, and the mate got on the truss of the yard just above, trampled him down with his feet, and gave him a kick on the head with his heavy boots. When he cried out the mate threatened to knock him off the sails. When he had got down on the deck, the mate took up a belaying pin and threatened to kill him with it if he opened his mouth.

Charles Peterkin said he was at the wheel when Willoughby and Chesney were sent aloft. He had heard the second mate say that as the men would not come down he would go up and kick them down. He saw him go up on the truss of the yard, trample on Willoughby, and kick him very hard on the head with his heavy sea-boots. Witness also heard the mate say he wished his boots were harder.

MacDonald denied this statement ; but admitted having gone into the truss of the yard, after he had shouted himself hoarse on the deck to the men to come down, and that he had put his foot on Willoughby's head and shoved him, telling him to go down. The fact was, that there was not one of them who knew his work, so he had to do everything himself ; and this had annoyed him.

Mr. Ryan convicted him, but took into consideration the provocation he had received. He fined him Rs. 10.

MacDonald was also found guilty on a charge made by a seaman named Ernest Samson, who complained of having been ill-treated throughout the passage. Whenever he would come up on deck, the mate would push him or kick him, or slap him, for no freason that he could discern. On one occasion he was kicked so hard that it left a mark ; he had the mark on his hip and was prepared to show it.

MacDonald denied these assaults. He said that Samson had never been to sea before, and therefore knew nothing. He (MacDonald) had often to do the work himself in order to prevent accidents. He may have shoved him ; there was all.

The magistrate fined him Rs. 5.

Another case, in which an old Spanish Creole was the complainant, was withdrawn, though he, Rosando Ordonez, stated that he had been continually ill-treated. He used, he said, to be doused with a bucket of water every time the decks were washed. He had often been kicked and shoved, and several times trampled upon. On one occasion a witness stated that the Creole had been knocked down by the mate, who had stood upon him, and taking off his boots, beat him with them.

The boatswain, a West Indian named Willis, was charged by Richard Briggs with assault. Complainant had been cleaning some rails on the 22nd, when the boatswain came up to him and ordered him to clean some other part of the rails. As there was a little rust still on the rail he had been cleaning, he said he would finish it, and then do the other part. The boatswain abused him, and kicked him across the nose with his boot. He then attempted to snatch a knife-scraper from his hand, but the latter shouted to the second mate, who had just come up, to take the knife.

Willis admitted kicking Briggs on the face, but said he did so because the knife had been drawn on him. There were fifteen men taken on at New York, but only two or three of them knew their work. They had been everything but seamen before. One had been a tailor, another a shoemaker, and one had been a policeman. For himself, he had been going to sea for the last nineteen years. He had to do all their work himself.

Mr. Ryan said it was a serious assault kicking a man in the face with his shoes. Whatever provocation he may have had he was not justified in assaulting the man in this way. His worship asked the captain what character he gave the accused. Captain Brown, as well as the chief officer, gave Willis a good character. Taking that into consideration, Mr. Ryan said he would not send him to the House of Correction, but would fine him Rs. 25.

The captain then wished to proceed against the seamen for refusing to turn to, but Mr. Ryan said they had only done so wishing to come ashore. He then warned the men to go on board and work. They were accordingly taken on board in batches.

BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE following prospectus has been issued for the Bombay Polo Tournament of 1885 :—

STEWARDS.—Hon. L. H. Bayley ; A. Craigie, Esq. ; E. L. Barton, Esq. ; J. Littleton Symons, Esq. ; Sir Frank Souter ; F. C. Macrae, Esq. ; Harold King, Esq. ; G. K. Remington, Esq. ; Colonel Merriman, R. E. ; Cecil Gray, Esq. ; and A. Arthur, Esq.

This Tournament will be held at Bombay about the end of September and after the Poona Races. The exact date will be fixed as soon as possible and each team will be duly informed. Arrangements will be made to play the Tournament off in ten days o less.

The Tournament is open to any Regiment, Polo Club, Gymkhana, Station or District in India. Any number of Officers of Royal Engineers or Roya Artillery or of the members of the Civil ervice in one Presidency may join in sending a team to compete. Two Regiments of Bombay Cava ry or Infantry may also combine to send a team. No restriction as to the number of teams entered by any Regiment, Polo Club, &c.

Entrance donation (for any Regiment, Club, &c., which ha snot competed in any previous year,) Rs. 50 payment of which entitles the Regiment or Club to send one team to compete in each year without payment of any further entrance donation.

Entrance fee per man of each competing team Rs. 10.

The winning team will be entitled after the tournament to the custody of the Bombay Polo Challenge Cup for twelve months or until the date of the tournament in the following year, when it must be returned to the Bombay Gymkhana. This cup is not to be taken out of India. The winners of the cup in 1882, 1883, and 1884 were the Central India Horse.

The entrance fees per man of the competing teams will be expended in the purchase of four cups, of which each player in the winning team will receive one.

Each team will consist of four players.

Arrangements have been made with the B. B. & C. I. R. Company and Rajputana-Malwa Railway Company to carry competing teams and their ponies by their line to Bombay and back at single fares for the double journey.

Arrangements have also been made with the G. I. P. Railway Company, under which players in competing teams will be entitled to travel first class at second class fares, or second class at thrid class fares ; and their ponies will be carried to Bombay at the rate of 3 annas per mile per horse box (holding 3 horses) for the single journey, or at the rate of 4½ annas per mile per horse box (holding 3 horses for the double journey.)

As the Railway Companies require a certificate from the Polo Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana, certifying the number of players and ponies in each team, the Secretary of each team is requested to inform the Polo Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana, as early as possible, (a) how many ponies his team intends to bring, (b) when the ponies will start for Bombay, and (c) when his team will start for Bombay ; and the Polo Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana will obtain a letter from the Agent, authorising the Company to carry the team and ponies on the terms abovementioned.

It is requested that teams intending to enter will communicate as soon as possible with the Hon. Secretary, Polo Committee, Bombay Gymkhana. Entries will close on 10th September.

Rules for the regulation of the Tournament are sent herewith.

ALLAN ARTHUR,
Hon. Secy., Polo Committee, Bombay Gymkhana.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers every where at 2s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

THERE seems to be but one opinion regarding the *Birthday Gazette*—that it is disappointing. The *Pioneer* says :—Thoroughly insignificant for the public at large is the long roll of honors, with hardly a single exception. The one exception that will strike everyone is of course the K.C.S.I. bestowed on Colonel Bradford, an officer who is as universally popular as he is distinguished, and whose elevation to the Knighthood will give pleasure to all Rajputana. The K. C. S. I., it may be believed, will always be an object of wholesome ambition and a worthy reward. But as for the C.S.I. and C.I.E., it becomes every year increasingly apparent that they labour under all the inherent disadvantages of cheap distinctions that carry nothing with them. We will venture to say that there is scarcely a person in the whole list of the possessors of these decorations who can be considered at all honored by holding them. On the contrary, when they are not given with the evident intention of maintaining the respectability of the rank, they are usually merely a somewhat invidious means of marking that the person who obtains them has not been approved for something better, or that his line, however high he may stand in it, must be considered inferior—as no doubt from the State's point of view it is—to Government service in the strict sense of the term. The community of play-actors or painters may feel duly flattered when a social distinction is thrown to them in the shape of a public reward, but science and literature are not to be placed on the same plane, and the attempt to recognise them in this way merely leads to more or less dismal incongruities. It is quite inconceivable for instance, that any one (like Mr. Hennessey in this instance) who can write after his name the letters F.R.S. should feel gratified at being allowed to add to them the C. I. E. It is absurd to suppose that by the time a man has gained a European reputation for Indian research he can be at all honored if the Government, happening to become aware of it, visit him with a decoration which is perhaps in the same breath bestowed on a public Works Contractor, a Municipal Councillor, and a wealthy usurer whose remorse may have taken the form of public charity. It is just the same with these honours when bestowed on the ground of Government services. They come at the tail usually of some work that has made the recipient sufficiently famous without them, or to add bitterness to the close of an honourable public career. We will take in imaginary example in preference to an actual one. By the time that the Boundary Commission has made Colonel Ridgeway's name, for instance, a household word in every country in Europe, the Indian Government will probably descend, upon him with a C. S. I., and imagine that it is doing something very gracious and generous, and adding to his reputation. It is unfortunate that the Government does not seem to be at all aware of the estimation in which its minor honours are held, and that, even when official conventionality is put aside. In bestowing them, it is much in the position of the uncle who "tips" the young man just leaving Eton with half-a-crown. In both cases, the benevolence is not wanted, and the action puts both sides in a false position. The case is perfectly different with the honors bestowed upon native gentlemen. The title in these cases, ninety-nine times out of a hundred denotes the reputation and position of the recipient, and there is rarely any suspicion of its not being appreciated. One may add that it has been generally well-deserved ; and especially is this so in most of the instances in the present *Gazette*.

THE *Englishman* thinks that it is greatly to be regretted that of the other eight new Companions, not a single one belongs to the Bengal Presidency for it means that the valuable and important services of the gentlemen who were connected with the late Calcutta Exhibition are to be passed over without that recognition which we had almost a right to expect. Again, the entire omission of Volunteers from the list will not be received favourably at a time when some recognition might naturally have been looked for on behalf of the auxiliaries. Turning to the list of native honours, we find that hardly a notice is taken of Bengal. One omission, in particular will be noted. It has been customary to grant some title of honour to the President of the British Indian Association, but this year, the Maharaja Narendra Krishna has been passed over.

In the Punjab the list of honours gives, equally small satisfaction and the *Civil and Military Gazette* complains that that province "derives but little profit from the *Birthday Gazette !*"

BENGAL.

STRANDING OF THE SHIP KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.—The Marine Court of enquiry to investigate into the cause of the stranding of the ship Knight of the Garter, off False Point Light House, on the 11th of May last, re-assembled at the Port Office on Saturday afternoon to consider its finding. The Court—which was composed of Mr. C. H. Reily, Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, President, Captain H. de Smidt, Marine Surveyor, and Captain J. Moore, Master of the ship Grampian, members—was of opinion that there was not a case in which further formal investigation was necessary under the Act, and proposed to report to the Local Government to that effect. The Court also did not consider that any blame attaches to the Master of the vessel, Captain Arthur Gordon for the stranding of the ship Garter, and the Court will deal with the matter at greater length in the letter of report to Government.—*Indian Daily News.*

A NEW MAHOMEDAN PAPER.—The first number of a new Mahomedan paper, styled the *Crescent*, and which is proposed to be published in Calcutta once a week, has appeared. The aim of the paper will be, as described in this first number, to supply the public with requisite information on Mahomedan matters, as well as to arouse a healthy interest in matters social, educational, and political among the less thinking portion of the Mussulman community. So far as can be judged from a first issue, the paper gives promise of a care in the editing and a moderation of tone which are not always so conspicuous as could be desired in native journals. The new paper is printed in English.—*Ibid.*

RUSSIAN CONQUESTS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

AMONG the Parliamentary papers issued on Wednesday is a circular despatch addressed by Prince Gortschakoff to the representatives of Russia abroad in November, 1864. This important document sets forth with considerable minuteness the considerations which induced Russia to enter upon the conquest and occupation of territories in Central Asia, and also indicates, to a certain extent what Russia hopes will be the result of her military operations. In the despatch the following principles are laid down : "1. It has been judged to be indispensable that our two fortified lines—one extending from China to the Lake Issyk-Kaul, the other from the Sea of Aral along the Syr-Daria—should be united by fortified points, so that all our posts should be in a position of mutual support, leaving no gap through which the nomad tribes might make with impunity their inroads and depredations. 2. It was essential that the line of our advanced forts thus completed should be situated in a country fertile enough not only to ensure their supplies, but also to facilitate the regular colonisation which alone can prepare a future of stability and prosperity for the occupied country, by gaining over the neighbouring populations to civilised life. 3, and lastly. It was urgent to lay down this line definitely, so as to escape the danger of being carried away, as is almost inevitable, by a series of repressive measures and reprisals, into an unlimited extension of territory. To attain this end a system had to be established, which should depend not only on reason, which may be elastic, but on geographical and political conditions, which are fixed and permanent. This system was suggested to us by a very simple fact, the result of long experience, namely, that the nomad tribes, which can neither be seized nor punished, or effectually kept in order, are our most inconvenient neighbours ; while, on the other hand, agricultural and commercial populations attached to the soil, and possessing a more advanced social organisation, offer us every chance of gaining neighbours with whom there is a possibility of entering into relations. Consequently our frontier line ought to swallow up the former and stop short at the limit of the latter." In conclusion, Prince Gortschakoff says : "Very frequently of late years the civilisation of those countries, which are her neighbours on the continent of Asia, has been assigned to Russia as her special mission. No agent has been found more apt for the progress of civilisation than commercial relations. Their development requires everywhere order and stability ; but in Asia it demands a complete transformation of the people. The first thing to be taught to the populations of Asia is that they will gain more in favouring and protecting the caravan trade than in robbing them. These elementary ideas can only be accepted by the public where one exists ; that is to say, where there is some organised form of society and a Government to direct and represent it. We are accomplishing the first part of our task in carrying our frontier to the limit where the indispensable conditions are found. The second we shall accomplish in making every effort henceforward to prove our neighbouring States, by a system of firmness in the repression of their misdeeds, combined with moderation and justice in the use of our strength, and respect for their independence, that Russia is not their enemy, that she entertains towards them no ideas of conquest, and that peaceful and commercial relations with her are more profitable than disorder, pillage, reprisals, and a permanent state of war. The Imperial Cabinet, in assuming this task, takes as its guide the interests of Russia. But it believes that, at the same time, it is promoting the interests of humanity and civilisation. It has a right to expect that the line of conduct it pursues, and the principles which guide it, will meet with a just and candid appreciation."

WHERE WAS THE JOKE ?

(A next-morning Soliloquy by Lord Hartington.)

"LAUGHTER." "Laughter"—"Cheers and laughter,"
"' Hear ' from Mr. Healy." Yes !
Good ! but what the House was after,
'Pon my life I couldn't guess.

In the plain unvarnished story
'Twas my duty to unroll
What was there that Whig and Tory
Found so exquisitely droll ?

Let me read my statement over,
When, perchance, I may begin,
Late-enlightened, to discover
Where the laughter should come in.

Let me see :—"Our railway-making
We shall stop in the Soudan.
(Laughter.)" Yes ; that set them shaking,
That was where the mirth began.

"Wo'seley says, and I repeat it,
That we cannot, he's afraid,
Manage either to complete it
Or to hold the part we've made."

(Here, again, explodes a chuckle ;
Why, deuce take me if I know !
But to work once more I buckle,
Onward with my story go.)

"Scarce could we, 'tis our deduction,
Lay this line by fighting hard ;
And 'twould after its construction
Need an army for its guard.

"Hence we don't intend to make it."
(Here, by Jove ! they laughed anew ;
But I thought it best to take it
Coolly, and my tale pursue.)

"Still we, since this operation
Has involved a heavy cost,
Feel a slight disinclination
To regard the whole as lost.

"And suspend our judgment whether
Private civilizers can't
Start a Co., and club together
For the rolling-stock and plant."

Here they roared ! But why, in thunder ?
That is what I can't divine.
What is there absurd, I wonder,
In a Suakim-Berber line ?

There are tribes who might attack it,
Root its sleepers up amain,
Dust the engine-driver's jacket,
Spear the stoker, snag the train,

What of that ; if in the distance,
Where more high-class Arabs range,
All these symptoms of resistance
Into marks of welcome change ?

There, by friendlies safe surrounded,
Soon shall fade from every mind
Memories of the dead and wounded,
Thoughts of severed rails behind.

There will men discuss the traffic
That deforms that sunny clime,
While in language stern and graphic
Travellers will denounce its crime,

Taking train, as evening settles
O'er the wild and ends their talk,
Back to where the uprooted metals
Cause them to alight and walk.

What is here for grin and snigger
At a Government that tries
To reclaim the Nubian nigger
By—commercial enterprise ?

We will not desist from hoping
To behold—in time at least—
Civilization's day-break coping
With the darkness of the East ;

When, with Osman Digma "placing"
Shares among his savage horde,
And the worthy Mahdi gracing
The Directors' weekly board,

We shall see the lances lying
Rusted in the desert ways,
And the desert people vying
In a race for "Berber A's."

—*Saturday Review.*

INDIAN RAILWAYS AND INDIAN WHEAT.

THE seventh meeting of the present session of this society was held on the 19th ultimo at the Royal School of Mines in Jermyn-street, the president, Sir Rawson W. Rawson, K.C.M.G., C.B., in the chair, when a paper was read on "Indian Railways and Indian Wheat," by Mr. A.K. Connell, M.A.

The reader, after briefly summarizing the official and commercial opinions as to the great advantages accruing to India in the opening up of the country and development of foreign trade during the last 30 years, proceeded to point out the grave disadvantages entailed by the policy of State interference as pursued by the Indian Government in the form of railway construction by guarantees or loans. Evidence was adduced to show that the opening up of the country had led to a great destruction of forests and woods, especially in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies ; that in many respects development of foreign trade was merely a diversion of home trade, especially in the matter of textile manufactures ; that under the *petit culture* system, with its five or three acre farms, cultivation and population increased *pari passu* ; that the cultivation of wheat had, especially in the Punjab, displaced other crops, and that against the slightly increased value of the food crops grown for export must be set the burden placed on the back of the agricultural classes in the shape of the subsidies paid to the new carrying trade of the country. The question therefore arose whether it was economically justifiable to stimulate that trade during good years instead of allowing the native to grow his own surplus grain against years of scarcity. Storage by the peasantry and variety of local industry constituted a better and cheaper famine insurance fund costly to-day by the State on famine railways and relief works. Further, under the Indian system of 30 years' settlement of the land-tax, there was great danger that the peasantry would be deprived, through the medium of a higher land-tax, of any advantage derived from higher prices. The special question of wheat cultivation in India was then examined, and it was shown that even when the price was 45s. a quarter in the English market the profit of the Indian grower was infinitesimal, and that at 35s. a quarter it is less than nothing, though his indebtedness forces him to grow wheat for sale. Was any benefit conferred on India by stimulating the exportation of wheat for the sake of fresh railways ? The programme of the Indian Government as laid before the East India Railway Committee of the House of Commons was then described. Its alleged benefits for famine-stricken districts and its probable effect on the financial position were examined. Finally, it was pointed out that the growth of home remittances and of loss by exchange, the successive inflation and depletion of the Indian wage fund, had been and would be the direct consequences of the system of borrowing for public works, while it was exceedingly doubtful whether India could, except in exceptional years, gain any advantages from its competition with America and other countries. India, owing to the density of its population, required all the corn it grew, taking good and bad years together. It was unfair to the Indian landless classes and local industries to raise the price of food, and it was unfair to the English agricultural classes to lower the price of wheat. Under the guise of "improved communications" all the old fallacies of protection were being applied to India in the compulsory substitution of the new carrying trade for the old. Railways were not to be classed in the same category as roads. They should be left to private enterprise under State supervision, as a set-off to compulsory powers. India's great need was internal freedom of trade. A discussion followed, in which Mr. W. J. Harries, M.P., Mr. H. M. Paul, Mr. Edward Kimber, Mr. Martin Wood, Mr. R. Price Williams, and others took part.

FATAL DIVE FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

A PROFESSIONAL swimmer named Odlum was killed on May 19, in jumping from Brooklyn Bridge. The *Standard's* correspondent at New York gives the following account of the dive :—

It had been announced for several days that a teacher of swimming, of the name of Odlum, meditated a dive into the East River from Brooklyn Bridge. The police accordingly took precautions which were deemed sufficient to prevent the rash enterprise from being attempted. On Tuesday, however, Odlum carried out his intention by a ruse. A decoy cab, in which a gaudily dressed person who was a confederate of Odlum was riding, drove upon the bridge, and while the attention of the police was occupied by him, Odlum himself alighted from a van which had passed unnoticed, at the spot upon which he had fixed for his daring deed. The roadway is protected by an iron lattice-work, which the swimmer climed with skill and speed. Having gained the top, which is 9 feet from the path, he poised himself for a moment, a perfect picture of manly strength and grace. The roadway of the bridge is 136 feet above the water. Odlum stretched out his left arm at right angles, raised the right arm above his head, as if he was balancing, and threw his head backwards. The next moment he leaped off the bridge. He fell for 100 feet as straight as a plummet. Then the body swerved a little, possibly from the force of the wind, upon which Odlum moved his right arm backwards, as if he was trying to regain his perpendicular attitude. It was a part of his plan, if the directness of his fall should be modified, to assume the shape of a ball as he neared the water ; and accordingly he was noticed to draw up his legs, trying, as it were, to roll himself up. In this effort the unfortunate man failed, and when he struck the water his body was curved backwards. Although he went scarcely a dozen feet below the surface he was submurged for about three minutes. He came to the surface face downwards, limp and helpless. Captain Boyton was close by, in a boat, and when he saw his friend's condition he plunged in and supported Odlum until further help came. When the rash diver was laid upon the deck of the rescuing vessel he presented a fearful spectacle. He recovered consciousness sufficiently to ask whether he had made a jump. The arterial blood then oozed from his lips ; and, after about half an hour of intense agony, he died. A post-mortem examination showed that every rib had been broken, and all the principal internal organs were ruptured. The motives for this fata adventure were partly to advertise himself and partly that, having a great deal of pride in his own skill, Odlum wished to show how easy and safe such feats were. Several men had been previously arrested while attempting a similar exploit ; and there are men who now declare their intention of proving that they can succeed where Odlum failed.

KOMAROFF'S ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHTING AT PENJDEH.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times*, writing on May 15, says :—The "woful incident" on the Kushk was the subject of a former telegram, as described in the lengthy report of General Komaroff. But in summarising more than a whole page of the *Official Messenger* it was impossible to give all the details of the battle, and I therefore now quote part of the Russian account in full :—

"At 4 o'clock on the morning of March 30 the troops quitted the bivouac, leaving 50 men in charge of it, and took up the positions assigned to them on the previous evening. The right column composed of the 3rd Turkestan Battalion of the Line and half a mountain battery of the 21st Artillery Brigade—four guns and four companies—under the general command of Colonel Kazaitsoff, marched over the sandy hillocks in order to appear at once on the flank and in rear of the enemy's advanced position.

"The cavalry, comprising the 1st, 2d, and 3d sotnias of the 1st Caucasian Regiment of Cossacks or the Kuban and one sotnia of the temporary Militia of the Mervian Turcomans, accompanied by some Turcoman, khans and elders, with their attendants, and seven horsemen of the Akhal Tekke Militia acting as my personal escort under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Alikhanoff, went rather too much to the left, and thus appeared at the beginning of the battle in the centre of the position. But I did not afterwards, during the engagement, make any change, as, owing to the character of the fight and of the locality, the mistake happened to suit the circumstances of the case.

"The left column, consisting of the 2d and 3d companies of the 3d Transcaspian Rifle Battalion and the first two companies of the 6th Transcaspian Battalion, under the command of the Chief of the 3d Battalion, Colonel Nickshitch, also started at 4 o'clock in the morning, and halted behind the mound of Kizil Tapa.

"The positions of the Afghans were as follows :—The mound of DashKepri, on the left bank of the Kushk, formed the advanced point of their general position. On this mound or hillock the Afghan cavalry, 1,200 strong, already awaited us. On their flank was about one company of infantry, with four guns, intrenched. A little more to the right and rear, still on the left bank of the Kushk, were several companies of regular infantry, with three guns in a masked battery, with embrasures and loopholes for rifles. The remainder of the Afghan force was drawn up in front of their camp on the right bank of the Kushk. On the right bank of the Murghab there remained about 200 Afghans during the whole engagement. We had against us in all 4,000 men, with eight guns, besides which, as prisoners afterwards told us, part of the cavalry, under the command of Elan Khan, of the Jamshidi Turcomans, guarded the rear of the Afghan camp from an expected attack of the Sariks.

"Our cavalry, having taken the more direct road, outstripped the Turkestan riflemen, and arrived at 6 o'clock in the morning on the mound of Dash Kepri. They advanced within 500 paces of the Afghan cavalry, and there halted to await the arrival of the riflemen, who were still about one verst (two-thirds of a mile) behind. I ordered the half mountain battery to join the cavalry for the attack, and also that the mixed Transcaspian battalion halting at Kizil Tapa, should advance to the support of the cavalry. But the commander of the battalion had forestalled my orders, and was already moving forward with four companies.

"I sent some djigits to patrol over the sands on the right wing, and to take observations. The right wing was watched by four Cossacks at Yarin Tapa. About 9 o'clock the Turkestan riflemen arrived, and I sent the half mountain battery to join them. Naib Salar, the Afghan commander, then approached the cavalry of the Afghan advanced guard, and saluted them with 'Fight for the glory of God !' to which the Afghans replied by three shouts of their readiness for the encounter. Colonel Alikhanoff expected an immediate attack, and at once dismounted his three sotnias of Cossacks and about 20 djigits, who had arrived. Only a few of them djigits remained in the saddle. But fire was not opened by the Afghans, who seemed undecided ; and I gave strict orders to our troops not to begin.

"Several minutes after the appearance of Naib Salar the Afghans opened fire against our cavalry. Colonel Alikhanoff, on being informed that a Cossack horse had been wounded, gave the order to his Cossacks on foot to fire a volley, and to continue firing in proportion to the number of cartridges to be used in a given time. The Afghans replied by a musket and artillery fire all along their line. Their infantry got into their intrenchments, and the cavalry seemed to waver and retired somewhat ; but it could be seen that they were preparing for an attack.

"Three hundred horsemen then descended from the hillock and dashed into the rear of our cavalry. Colonel Alikhanoff sent his Mervian militia to charge them, and ordered those in the saddle to open fire, while Colonel Nickshitch, neglecting for the moment the enemy's fire against his column in front, fired two volleys against the Afghan cavalry, although the Turkestan riflemen, by my order, had already turned their fire on the enemy's horse.

"The Afghans could not support such a fire, and fled to the right, which they began to cross in a compact mass. Their loss here was very great as our fire continued unabated. Our djigits, launched against the enemy's cavalry, which was trying to form on the other side of the mound, were met by only a few of the bravest, headed by Ensign Baba Khan, penetrated the enemy's ranks sword in hand. Seeing this Colonel Alikhanoff rode up and cried out to the djigits : 'You will exterminate them or die on the spot !' This made the whole sotnia charge as one man. The Turkestan riflemen lengthened their line to better support our cavalry, who were driving. The remainder of the Afghans then took flight towards the Kushk leaving the mound of Dash Kepri covered with their dead, and abandoning four guns and one standard, which were taken by Militia Corporal Jarik-Aman-Klytch.

"Meanwhile, Colonel Nickshitch ordered an attack on the intrenchments of the left flank of the position of the Afghan advance guard. The Afghans could not resist the bayonet charge and retreated to the other side of the Kushk, leaving in our hands, on this side of the position, three cannon and one colour, and their trenches full of dead from one end to the other. They

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 10.

THE telegraph cable between here and Aden is still interrupted, and the latest home advices through Reuter's agency by way of Teheran are only of Monday's date. Consols then were ⅛ better at 98⅛, and French Rentes were ¼ up at 110. Indian Loans, however, were lower, the 3½ per cent. Sterling and 4 per cent. Rupee by ½, and the 4½ per cent. Rupee by ¼.

In the London Produce markets yesterday, Wheat was unchanged, but both Linseed and Rapeseed were firmer, the former being quoted 3d., and the latter 6d. per quarter higher. At the Skin sales Sheep Skins are reported slow of sale at ½ to 1d. per lb. decline.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed quieter, the sales being only estimated at 7,000 bales, including 800 Surats. Americans were 1-16d. lower on the spot, and 3-64d. to arrive, but Surats were unchanged. In New York ready Mid-Uplands were 1-16 cent, futures 13 points lower.

The local Cotton market continues very dull. Stocks are now nearly all in godown, and for export there is next to nothing doing, merchants having mostly completed their operations for the season.

WHEAT is dull to a degree. For Soft Red Ahmedabad dealers are reported to have paid Rs. 3-11 per cwt., but *Ekdani* Pessy is only worth Rs. 3-10 railway terms.

SEEDS are unaltered, notwithstanding the slightly firmer accounts from home. In fact, prices here had already discounted the improvement.

FREIGHTS are decidedly weaker. All Continental ports are now offering at 25s., and there are few new engagements making, the appearance of the weather, as well as the dulness of the home Produce markets, deterring shippers from incurring commitments beyond their most pressing requirements. Current figures are :-

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool Cotton,	23s. 9d.	23s. 9d.
Open Charter ..	25s.	
Havre.....	25s.	25s.
Antwerp	25s.	25s.
Marseilles	30s.	
Trieste-Venice...		22s. 6d.

MONEY :—The Bank of Bombay have to-day reduced their rates of interest and discount one per cent., making the minimum for loans secured by Government Paper 6 per cent. per annum. The movement was generally anticipated, and has therefore had little effect on business generally.

EXCHANGE :—Sterling has been exceedingly dull, with next to nothing doing. Rates are 1-32d. easier all round, but the decline does not bring any increase in the amount of bills offering. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 7 3-32d.	"
Francs do.	201¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very irregular to-day. Opening at Rs. 96⅞ for Fours, the rate dropped to Rs. 96⅜ owing to the political telegrams, but recovered again to Rs. 96⅝ after the reduction in the Bank of Bombay rate became known. Fours-and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 99¼. From Calcutta Reuter quotes Rs 96½ and Rs. 99¼ respectively.

SHARES are quiet, and generally unchanged in value. In Spinning Mills there is no alteration to notice. In Press companies we note an improvement of Rs. 5 in Mofussil and New Indian. The miscellaneous list exhibits no change.

We regret to notice the suspension of Messrs. Peel, Cassels, and Co., of this city, which was intimated in the following circular issued to their creditors yesterday :—"It is with much regret we inform you that owing to trade losses we are compelled to close our business. We request your attendance at a meeting of our creditors to be held at our office in Apollo-street on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., when a statement of our affairs and scheme of liquidation will be laid before you for your approval." The firm has existed for forty-two years under the same title, although only with the present partners for about four years. The liabilities are stated to be under three lakhs of rupees.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Viceroy, 1,569 tons, Captain T. Taylor, sailed yesterday for Barcelona, Marseilles via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Gleadowe, 1,430 tons, Captain James O'Heill, sailed yesterday for Port Said via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship I. M. S. Lockwood, 1,146 tons, Captain S. S. Bailey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough (7th May) with railway materials. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship Knight of the Thistle, 1,427 tons, Captain R. Monroe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of 2,143 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steam-ship Cuba, 1,372 tons, Captain Hoseason, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (9th May) with a cargo of 2,389 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Assyria, 969 tons, Captain M. Macfarlane, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah (25th May) with a general cargo, 4 cows, 28 cases opium and the following passengers :—Lakhajee and wife, Hajee Rashid and wife, Meerally and wife, Mr. H. Dapuis, Afzal Begoon, Mo-see Tejbhoy and son, Haji Meerally and wife, Gool Seaton, B.N., and Mr. Luximon Rao Joshi, and 84 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Nubia, 2,319 tons, Captain James O'Heill, sails to-day for Liverpool via Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieutenant W. H. Raymard, Captain Cotterell, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Rodger, Mr. Hearn, Mrs. Jacob and infant, Miss Charlie, Mrs. Littledale and three children, Mrs. Wasting and two children, Lieutenant and Mrs. Shute and infant, Mr. Steward, Mr. Breton, and one deck passenger.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
10	Assyria (s)	Macfarlane..	Bussorah, May 26.
	Cuba (s)	Hoseason	Newport, May 3.
	I. M. S. Lockwood.	Bailey	Middlesboro, May 7.
	Kt. of the Thistle..	Monroe	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	Gleadowe	O'Heill.....	Port Said.
	Viceroy (s).....	Taylor	Marseilles.

The steam-ship Nubia, Captain O'Heill, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Liverpool.

The following vessel entered for loading yesterday :—Steamer Assyria, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
5 Calcutta (s) .....Keighly ....Rangoon, May 30.
6 Tibre (s) .....Trocma ....Colombo, May 30.
Khandalla (s) ....Dougherty ..Singapore, May 21.
Calcutta.....Bonnead ....Pondicherry. May 30.

DEPARTURES.

June 5.—Steamers Armonia, Cocoanada and Simla. Ships Agnes Oswald, Genista and Sierra Cordova. Barque Elliott.

June 6.—Steamers Maharani, Kohinur and Clan Lamont. Ship Eusemere.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVALS.
7 Shahjehan (s) .... Bombay.
8 Hydaspes (s)..... ..... London.
June. DEPARTURE.
6 Bancoora (s)..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 10.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Graham s—50 cases sulphuric acid and 60 drums liquid ammonias, Latham, Abercrombie and Co; 30 cases corn flour, B and A Hormusjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Graham s—6 packages earthenware, F Bhumall; 24 cases toilet soap, Hajee Tyeb Hajee Aboo; 6 packages earthenware, Soomar Bhima; 10 cases umbrellas, Wallace and Co; 7 crates earthenware, S Veera.
Nubia s—2 packages bacon and ham, Pearse and Co; 2 cases umbrellas, E Mahomedally.
Wergeth Hall s—32 cases polished plate glass, Surufally Manjee.

FROM LONDON.

Altonower s—6 cases silvered plateglass, K K Pudumsey.
Kaisar-i-Hind s—5 cases soap and perfumery, Cooper, Madon and Co; 18 cases polish and colour, T Fazoolabhoy; 5 cases aniline dye, G. Mooljee; 10 cases aniline dye, T Tulluckchund; 5 cases colours, B. Moolchund; 160 packages provision, glassware, &c., Treacher & Co.
Bokhara s—19 cases brandy, B. Warburton; 25 cases eau-de-cologne, J S Elmore; 6 cases medicine, toilet, requisites and soap, S M Goolam Hussen.
Loodiana s—1 cases medicine, H Mooljee; 135 cases port and 101 cases whisky, D Cowasjee.
Ravena s—16 cases glassware and 23 casks hardware, Geo Jenning and Co.
Ancona s—8 cases blue colours, T M Tazkhanjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ancona s—10 cases cologne water, K K Pudumsey.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—423 cwts coir yarn and 161¾ cwts coir rope, P Dawjee; 90 bales wool, Molles Jaitha; 1 case hats, J Neuberg; 5 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
Discoverer s—58 bales cotton, Morarjee Kalljee.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Mackenzie s—25 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 28 bales hides, Peerbhoy Dhamjee; 6 bales hides, H Esmail; 70 cwts olibanum and 110 cwts gum; A R Acader; 2,00/1 cwt alinseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 5 bales hides, M Canjee; 308 cwts gum, 399 cwts dry ginger, and 20¼ cwts turmeric, M Lalljee; 28 cwts gum and 6 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, M Dhunjee.
Loodiana s—95 cwts coir yarn, T Lowjee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Nubia s—1 case shawls, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Prinz George s—200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Bessie Morris s—109 bales cotton and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.; 3,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Accomac s—280 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 5,523 cwts rapeseed and 4,200 cwts poppyse d, Ralli Brothers; 6,399 cwts rapeseed and 1,399½ cwts poppyseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.
Flamstead s—4,001 cwts rapeseed, 2,001 cwts linseed, and 2,001 cwts ground nut, Killick, Nixon and Co.
St Bernard s—5,001 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES

Prinz George s—976 cwts wheat, the United Merchants Co; 182 cwts turmeric, Punnett and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mamoluke s—7,863 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Inchborne s—2,001 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Othello s—100 cwts coir yarn, T Lowjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Kingdom s—400 bales cotton, 23,141 cwts rapeseed, and 2,008 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Viceroy s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—143 bales twist, National Spinning and Weaving Co; 200 bales twist, C Ebram; 20 bales twist, Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Co; 30 bales twist S Sodutroy; 100 bales cotton, H E Killiaa; 6 chests opium, N J Abram; 28 cases opium, B I S N Co; 75 bales twist, H A Esmail; 39 chests opium, Tatta and Co; 7 cwts fish maws and 81 cwts sharkfins, A C Esmailji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—30 bales twist, Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Co; 493 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 25 bales twist, C Bajonjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 10.

Stoch, Lt-Col., 2nd P. W. O. Grenadiers, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Leslie, Lt., 2nd P. W. O. Grenadiers, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 10.

Pottinger, Col., R. A., on duty, to Deesa.

JUNE 11.

Shute, Lt., R. A., on sick leave, to England.
Cottrell, Capt., R. A., on sick leave, to England,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Major F. S. Hore, Comdt.,
B. V. R. C.
Bombay, June 11.

The Sword Drill Class for Officers will be held a the back of the Town Hall this day, Thursday, 11th inst., at 5-30 p.m.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Captain.
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col T B Michell, Depy Commr, 2nd Grade in Assam, to officiate as Depy Commr of the 1st grade, from 30th Apl 1885, during the absence on leave of Mr A C Campbell, or until further orders.

The services of Capt H A Deane, B S C, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission.

Medical.—Surg G E Fooks to be Medical Officer of the Sind-Peshin State Railway, from 27th April 1885.

The services of Surg D M Jack, Indian Medical Service, are permanently placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N W P and Oudh.

With reference to Notification No 110, dated the 3rd Mar 1884, the services of Surg C Henderson are permanently placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces.

Judicial.—Mr C E R Girdlestone, CS, Offg Resident in Mysore and Chief Commr of Coorg, to act also as Judicial Commr of Coorg, during the absence on furlough of Mr J B Lyall, CS, or until further orders.

Port Blair.—Capt H S P Graves, BSC, to be Dist Supdt of Police, Port Blair and the Nicobars, vice Capt H A Deane.

Mr E B Francis, Settlement Officer, Ferozepur, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Depy Commr of the Ferozepore Dist in addition to his other duties, from the afternoon of the 23rd May 1885, vice Lieut-Col E C Corbyn proceeding on leave.

The undermentioned officers have been declared by the Central Committee of Examination to have passed the Departmental Examination of Asst and Extra Asst Commrs and Cantonment Magis by the Higher Standard on the whole examination :—

Asst Commissioner.—Mr H C Cookson (with credit group B.)

Extra Asst Commissioner—Mr A Watson.

Cantonment Magistrate—Capt C J Dennys.

The following officer has been declared to have passed by the Standards and in the groups noted opposite his name:—Lieut C S de B Martindale Asst Commr, by the Lower Standard in groups B and D.

Education—Mr J Harvey, Inspr of Schools, Moolan Circle, is granted privilege leave for 3 months, from 17th June, 1885.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T D LaTouche, Asst Supdt, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months from 1st July 1885, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

General.—Mr. C S Bayley, Offg Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept, is confirmed in that appointment, from 10th April 1885.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made in the Central India Horse :—

2nd Regt—Lieut W A Watson, Squadron Officer, 1st Regt, to be Squadron Officer and Adjutant, from 2nd Dec. 1884, vice Lieut H W Hughes-Buller, deceased.

1st Regt—Lieut E E Robertson, Squadron Officer, 2nd Regt, to be Squadron Officer, from date of joining, vice Lieut Watson.

Maj W S Peat, Genl List, Bombay Cavalry, Offg 2nd Asst to the Govr-Genl's Agent at Baroda, is confirmed in that appointment, from 9th May 1885.

The services of Col T Dennehy, Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class, and Political Agent, Dholpur, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept, from 1st June, 1885.

The following appointments are made to Local Corps in Rajputana :—

Meywar Bheel Corps—Maj A R T McRae, Sqdn Commdr and 2nd-in-Command, Erinpura Irregular Force, to officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, and as 2nd Asst to the Resident in Meywar, from date of assuming charge, vice Lieut G A Collins, and during such time as Lieut Col E Temple may officiate as Commandant, or until further orders.

Erinpura Irregular Force—Capt F G Alexander, Sqdn Officer, 2nd Regt, Sind Horse, to officiate as Sqdn Commdr and 2nd-in-Command, from the date of assuming charge, vice Maj McRae.

The following Brigade orders, issued on 8th Apl 1885, by the Offg Commandant of the Central India Horse, are confirmed :—

1st Regt—Col M G Gerard, CB, Squadn Comdr, to officiate as 2nd-in-Comd, from 22nd Feb 1885.

Lieut L Herbert, Offg Sqdn Comdr, to officiate as Adjutant from 1st Mar 1885, vice Lieut J B Edwards, transferred to the 2nd Regt.

Lieut F C Grant, Offg Squadron Officer, officiated as Squadron Commander, from 1st to 11th Mar 1885, vice Lieut L Herbert.

2nd Regt—Lieut J B Edwards, Offg Adjt, 1st Regt, to officiate as Adjt, from 1st Mar 1885, vice Lieut W A Watson, proceeded on active service with the Transport Dept.

Mr L S Saunders, CS, Resident of the 2nd Class and Commr of Ajmere, is confirmed in the appointment of Commr of the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, from 25th Feb 1885.

Mr T J C Plowden, CS, Resident of the 2nd Class and Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, is appointed Commr of Ajmere, sub pro tem, from the date of assuming charge.

Col W Tweedie, CSI, Offg Resident of the 2nd Class and Offg Commr of Ajmere, is appointed Resident of the 2nd Class and Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, sub pro tem, from date of assuming charge.

Surg Maj R Bowman, Residency Surg at Baghdad, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Resident in Turkish Arabia in addition to his own duties; from the date of assuming charge, and pending the arrival of Col W Tweedie, C S I

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Corps—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the B S C from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India :—Lieut Clinton Cortlandt Anderson, R A, Wing Officer, 20th Ben Infy, 15th Oct 1883. Lieut Philip Richard Thornhagh Gurdon, Devonshire Regt, offg Wing officer, 14th Ben Infy,—12th July 1884.

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secy of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps are posted as follows, from the dates of their arrival in India :—

Bengal Staff Corps—Lieut A F Bruce, Royal Irish Rifles, Lieut M Stevens, Leinster Regt, and Lieut H E Whiffin, East Surrey Regt.

Madras Staff Corps—Lieut J L Kaye, Berkshire Regt, Lieut G Med Birdwood, North Staffordshire Regt, Lieut C V Mainwaring, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Lieut B G Prance, 2nd West India Regt and Lieut E W Jamieson, Berkshire Regt.

Bombay Staff Corps.—Lieut G W C Knatchbull, Welsh Regt, Lieut A H R Milne, Royal Scots, Lieut B G R de Vismes de Ponthieu, Northampton Regt, and Lieut P A Smurthwaite, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infty.

Furlough and Leave.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Maj-Genl T Wright, CB, Ben S C, Commanding Sirhind Div (m c) for 4 months. Maj F E Wiggens, Genl List, Infy, Dist Supt of Police, 3rd Grade, N W P and Oudh (m c)—for 1 year. Surg-Maj P Cullen, MD (m c)—for 1 year. Surg J L Corbett, MD, 11th Ben Infy (m c)—for 1 year. Sub Conductor J Owens, Supervisor, 1st grade, P W D (m c), under note to rule VI of the Regulations of 1875, from 16th Apl 1885 (this cancels the furlough granted to him in G G O No. 14 of 1885.) Depy Asst Commissary and Honorary Lieut J Keenan, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, P W D, is granted leave in India (m c) for 182 days, from the 24th Apl 1885.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy of State for India :—Lieut Col H Y Murray, Cavalry, (p a) for 1 year. Capt A M Muir, B S C (p a) for 6 months.

Pensions.—Honorary Surg Maj James Edward Harrison is transferred to the pension establishment.

Promotions.—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to H M's approval :—

To be Cols in the Army.—Lieut-Col George Corrie Bird, Madras S C,—2nd March 1885. Lieut-Col Walter Coningham, Madras S C,—24th April 1885.

Bengal Staff Corps.—Capt Robert Alexander Swetenham,—29th May 1885. To be Major.

Alteration of Rank.—The promotion of Lieut-Col Walter Rowlandson, Madras Infy, to the rank of Col by brevet to be post-dated to the 21st Dec 1880.

Retirements.—Col Newton Robert Burlton, BSC., retires from the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval, from 12th June 1885.

The Viceroy and Govr-Genl has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

To be Hony Surgn—Surg-Maj D D Cunningham, M.B., Indian Medical Service.

Capt J C Shirres, RA, Commanding No 1 (Kohat) Mountain Batty, is granted leave to Murree and the neighbouring hills, from 12th June to 31st Oct, 1885, under the Regulations of 1868.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Frederick Hugo Schneider, Asst Engr, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment from 20th May 1884.

The following appointments to the Indian Marine have been made by the Secy of State for India from the dates specified :—

To be 3rd Grade Officers.—Mr C J C Kendall and Mr W G Beauchamp,—1st April 1885.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt H G Kunhardt, RE, Exec Engr, 2nd Grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, are on return from furlough, placed at the disposal of the Director-Genl of Railways.

The resignation of his appointment by Mr F E Braham, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is accepted by the Govt of India, from 14th May 1885.

Maj C E Shepherd, S C, Exec Engr, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed to act as Engineer-in-Chief of the Ferozepore Bridge Works, Rewari-Ferozepore Railway, during the absence of Mr R T Mallet on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr A Morton, Class II, Superior Revenue Establt of State Railways, Locomotive Dept, is transferred from the Establt under the control of the Resident at Hyderabad to that under the Govt of Bengal.

Irrigation Branch—Mr A Younghusband, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, attached to the Karnal Divn, Western Jumna Canal, passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in P W Code, Chapter, II, Sec I paragraph 20, on the 16th May, 1885.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr E O Walker, Asst Supdt, 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for 12 months, from the forenoon of the 1st June 1885.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

Mr H E T Keelan, Surveyor, 1st Grade, Survey of India, is allowed privilege leave for 1 month, from the forenoon of 26th May 1885.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

With reference to P W D Notification No 142, dated 20th May 1885, Mr E W S Douglas, Exec Engr 3rd Grade, is posted to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Sec.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr A Kensington, Settlement Officer, Northern-Umballa Settlement, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 months, from the afternoon of the 21st May 1885.

Mr T J Kennedy, Asst Settlement Officer, is appointed, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr A Kensington, or until further orders, to officiate as Settlement Officer in charge of the Northern-Umballa Settlement, which is in progress in the Umballa, Naraingarh, Kharar and Rupar tahsils of the Umballa Dist.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Lemarchand, Dist Supdt of Police, Rawalpindi, is granted 3 months' privilege leave from 23rd May.

Mr G A Rundle, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of police, Rawalpindi during the absence of Mr Lemarchand or until further orders.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. A. N. DAVER, of No. 7, Meadow-street has the pleasure to inform the public of Bombay that he has received lately from London the following watches of the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, and also self-winding watches by John Jones with the latest improvements.

18-carat Gold Chronograph Repeater, Double Calendar Heart-shaped Brooch Watches, and also various descriptions of watches too numerous to mention. Also various descriptions of Silver Watches by the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, Gold and Silver star pattern chains, Necklets, Guards, &c., &c. Musical boxes with Native tunes, Historical Oleographs, Iron Safes, &c.

A. N. DAVER,
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty
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SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prices &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano..... it 33 per month or Its 750
Sympathetic square ..... 36 " " or " 820
Semi-grand, on three legs .. 66 " " or " 1,350
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co. Ld.,
Sole Agents.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WALKER—June 10, at the European General Hospital, Dr. W. H. S. Walker, Surgeon of Anchor Line s.s. Nubia, aged 24.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEATTY—June 2, at "Sevenoaks," Naini-Tal, the wife of Robert N. Beatty, D. P. W. Secretariat, of a son.
GWYTHER—June 6, at Dehra, the wife of H. T. Gwyther, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1885.

THE Cabinet have resolved that after the rejection of the Revenue Bill by the House of Commons they can no longer retain office. The Prime Minister made a statement to that effect on Tuesday night, adding that he had communicated with Her Majesty at Balmoral. After such an announcement it was manifestly impossible for the House to proceed to business, and an adjournment until to-morrow was resolved upon. Nothing is said in the telegram as to the use which will be made of the interval. But it is easy to fill in the gap. The resignation of a Cabinet can be effected only in one way, that is, by an actual tendering of the seals of office to the Sovereign; and as the Queen happens to be in her Highland retreat at this time, it will be necessary for Mr. Gladstone to undertake the long journey to the north of Scotland. By this time, in all probability, the Prime Minister has had audience of the Queen, and although it is highly improbable that the resignation of the Ministry is yet an accomplished fact, constitutional usage would prescribe that the retiring Minister should at once indicate where his most likely and his fittest successor could be found. The last act of a Prime Minister, in fact, is to advise the sovereign where she can find a statesman to take his place. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that Her Majesty has already been urged to send for Lord Salisbury as the responsible and accredited leader of the Opposition. The next news we should expect to receive would be that Lord Salisbury had been summoned to Balmoral, and asked to undertake the formation of a Cabinet. The solution of the crisis would really rest, therefore, with him. If he were to decline to take office—as he very likely would—and no other statesmen whom Mr. Gladstone might advise the Queen to summon were willing to do so, there would be but one issue. The present Cabinet would have to resume their posts, retaining them until they were again defeated, or until they deemed it possible and politic to advise the Queen to dissolve the present Parliament. We need not, however, anticipate the course of events thus far. Parliament will assemble again to-morrow night, and by Saturday there ought to be some clear indication of the direction in which a solution of the difficulty is likely to be found. For the time being more seems dependent upon the inclination of the Conservative leader than upon any other factor in the problem; and now that we know what is the decision of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, interest centres rather in what Lord Salisbury may say, than in the action of the Prime Minister at this precise moment.

The temptation of office to a party who for more than five years have been in Opposition would in ordinary circumstances be strong. But Lord Salisbury, we imagine, and even Lord Randolph Churchill, would not change places at this moment with Mr. Gladstone with a light heart. The Conservatives could not for some months appeal to the country, and they would have to drag on the enfeebled and humiliating existence that is the lot of Ministries which, with a majority arrayed against them, endeavour to carry on the affairs of the country. Mr. Disraeli in 1873 was placed in circumstances not entirely dissimilar to those of to-day. The defection of Mr. Fawcett and a few other Liberals had placed the Government in a minority of three in a division on the Irish University Bill. Mr. Gladstone resigned, and Mr. Disraeli, on being sent for by the Queen, emphatically declined to take office, on the ground that the majority against the Government had been created by a considerable section of the Liberal party, with whom he had no bond of union. Lord Salisbury might well plead the same excuse. Ministers were defeated the other night through the defection, we suspect, of a number of Scotch Liberals—representatives of whisky-drinking constituencies—and of some English Liberals who imagine that the beer interest is still a power in the land. It was not a Conservative majority by any means, nor one on which a Conservative Ministry could rely for three nights together. The conditions of 1873 have thus been in part reproduced on this occasion, and it is conceivable that Lord Salisbury may take the same view of them as Mr. Disraeli took. He will, at any rate, find in Mr. Disraeli's amusing forecast of the "wholesale humiliation" to which he would be subjected if he tried to govern with a minority some good reasons for not being in a hurry to grasp the opportunity of the hour. The Queen's Government must, of course, be carried on. But by whom? Mr. Gladstone may very fairly claim that the duty is no longer his, though it would be quite possible to push a disclaimer of that kind too far. The House of Commons has refused to grant him ways and means for supplying the necessities of the State, and has thereby weakened his authority and influence. This has been done in the full knowledge of the task which lay before the Government, and which he cannot possibly perform unless supported by the confidence of Parliament. It is easy to say that the vote does not touch the general policy of the Government, and that, if an express vote of confidence in them were proposed to-day, it would be carried by a majority twice as large as that which on Monday refused to increase the beer and whiskey duty. But Mr. Gladstone has a right to decline to take that view of the matter. "Let those who have beaten me," he may say, "take the task in hand, and see if they can do it better. Let Lord Salisbury, who has made himself such a favourite at St. Petersburg by his 'swindlers and bankrupts' analogy—let him try to come to an understanding with Russia about the Afghan frontier. Let him with no better aid than such an uninventive financier as Sir Stafford Northcote or Mr. W. H. Smith can give him—let him try to provide for the nine millions already spent on our preparations without taxing the workman's precious beer and whiskey. Let him try to pass the Crimes Act for Ireland, which he at least considers necessary, while the Radicals are in arms against legislation of that kind, and his most redoubtable lieutenant, Lord Randolph Churchill, has boldly declared in favour of leaving Ireland to the operations of the ordinary law. Let him clear up our work in the Soudan, come to an understanding first with himself and then with the Powers as to our status in Egypt, and settle the serious difficulty into which we have fallen with France in endeavouring to provide for the regulation of the Suez Canal. Let him enter upon the *damnosa hereditas* as soon as he likes—the sooner the better—so far as I am concerned, and much joy may he get from it."

We can imagine Mr. Gladstone saying this to himself and his colleagues. As a matter of tactics he might like to throw on Lord Salisbury the *onus* of refusing to take office, inasmuch as it would be quite good enough for an electioneering taunt to say that the Conservatives, after all their violent indictments of the Government, had been afraid to take office when the opportunity presented itself. He would make the most of this on many platforms, and not a few people might think the taunt was sincere. But there would be something like sharp practice in throwing down a challenge to Lord Salisbury and, if he declined to take it up, charging him with cowardice. His hands are tied by the state of parties in the House of Commons. The majority of Monday night might, and almost certainly would, disappear to-morrow. The majority has not really shifted from one side of the House to the other, and the winners in this momentous division are the slaves rather than the masters of the situation. But, as we have said, the question whether the Liberals or the Conservatives are to be in office until the General Election has shown which party has the confidence of the nation will be answered rather by Lord Salisbury than by Mr. Gladstone. The latter is not more anxious to quit office—for a time at any rate—than the former must be to avoid it. Neither party is free, and both are equally desirous of escaping the drudgery and servitude of carrying on the business of the country during the awkward interregnum which separates us from the General Election. If Mr. Gladstone returns to his post, it will not be because of any attractions it has for him now. If Lord Salisbury relieves him of it, it will be because of a *force majeure* which prevails over his inclination and judgment. He may possibly advise the Queen, as Mr. Disraeli did twelve years ago, that Mr. Gladstone has resigned on inadequate grounds, and that his honour having been satisfied by a resignation, his return to office would be the best solution of the difficulty.

THE sanitary administration report of British Burma for 1884 has just been issued. The year under review was an exceptionally unhealthy one for Burma, the death-rate both in the towns and in the districts being unusually high. Owing to the want of accuracy in the registration of births and deaths, the vital statistics obtained have been somewhat unreliable. This is rather unfortunate, as it does not permit either of the refutation or confirmation of a theory advanced by the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Sinclair, who is the head of the sanitary department in Burmah, thinks that if accurate returns could be obtained, it would be found that the annual deaths would exceed the births in the proportion of 133 to 120. He is of opinion that it is simply owing to immigration that the population does not show a decrease. The Chief Commissioner, it appears, does not share this view. That immigration to Burma takes place extensively is well known, and it would be interesting to learn the real extent of it, and the nature of the various occupations the immigrants are engaged in. It is a curious fact that the mortality among the Buddhists is nearly half that of the Hindus in Burma. From the report it is evident that this is due to a greater neglect of sanitary precautions by the latter. In the East it always happens, in cities especially, that the more civilised a race is the less is the mortality. The causes to which the high death-rate of the Hindus in Burma can be traced are insufficient food and clothing, and bad house accommodation. Unlike the people of the country, the Hindu has his habitation in huts built on the ground; while the Burmese dwell in a building raised considerably over the ground, in order to avoid the deadly exhalations from the earth. Besides this, the Hindu refuses to protect himself from the small-pox by vaccination. Both small-pox and cholera were more fatal than usual in 1884, as many as 5,515 deaths being attributed to the latter. Small-pox committed comparatively much greater havoc, 6,102 deaths being reported from that cause as against 675 in 1883, and 770 in 1882. As usual fevers, to be attributed principally to climatic influences, were the most fruitful cause of death; the mortality arising from them amounted to 29,514. The greatest number of deaths from this disease took place in the height of the rainy season, as might be exp

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, JUNE 9, 5-22 P.M.

At a Cabinet Council held to-day the Ministry resolved to resign.

Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons this evening, made a statement concerning the same, and also said that he had communicated with Her Majesty the Queen at Balmoral.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNED.

Parliament stands adjourned until Friday next.

THE HYDERABAD LIBEL CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 10.

The charge of libel preferred by Major Neville against Mr. Edwards and Mr. Verner, respectively proprietor and publisher of the *Hyderabad Telegraph*, came before the Cantonment Magistrate to-day.

Mr. Branson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Anderson for the defence.

Mr. Branson immediately asked for a brief adjournment in the absence of a copy of the proceedings in the civil court on which the defendants had founded their article.

Mr. Anderson opposed the application on this ground, but asked for a definite adjournment for a fortnight on several pleas. In the first place, he denied the jurisdiction of the Secunderabad court as regards a newspaper published in the Nizam's dominions; secondly, the defendants, as European British subjects, claimed, if the first objection was negatived, to be tried by a jury under the Ilbert Bill. They desired the very best tribunal obtainable, and would, if this claim were recognised, apply to the High Court, and ask for the transfer of the case to the Bombay Sessions. He supposed that Major Neville wished to clear his character of the aspersions before a court which the most malicious could not say was in any way partial. It would therefore be better for all parties if the case were removed from the district where it had excited much local feeling.

Mr. Branson stated in reply that the Ilbert Bill had not been made specially applicable to the Secunderabad cantonment, and that there was accordingly no ground for the application for defendants to be tried by a jury. The other suggestion, that either side would not get a fair trial in consequence of existing prejudices, ought to be supported by the strongest affidavits or entirely disregarded.

The magistrate reserved his decision till to-morrow, the necessary papers being sent for in the meantime.

HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DAMON, JUNE 10.

The steamer Era, from Bhownuggur, and the ows Ruppa Rail and Peermadad, from Nowanuder, having experienced boisterous weather at , took shelter in this harbour at 1 p.m. to-day.

Era left Bhownuggur on Monday night th fifteen deck passengers and a cargo of cotton. The Ruppa Rail, with five passengers and seventy dokras of cotton, and the Peermadad, with two passengers and sixty dokras, also report heavy sea. The Ruppa Rail had its anchor broken during the voyage. All the passengers were landed safely, no damage being sustained by either the steamer, ws, or cargoes. Two more prows are coming in. is very high.

EARTHQUAKE IN KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

onel St. John's latest report from Kashmere, ted 8th inst., states that the towns of Baramulla and Sopar, which he visited, were in ruins, 225 persons having lost their lives in the former place and 175 in the latter. The loss of life ng villagers was great.

Large numbers of sheep and also been killed.

Another very severe sho 8th, causing heavy landslips.

The Kashmere officials lost to relieve the distressed and aid for the wounded.

DACOITY IN BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 10.

Seven Burmans, after a lengthy trial before the Recorder yesterday, were unanimously found guilty of dacoity with murder near Kemendine, and sentenced to transportation for life. One of them had turned Queen's evidence on being pardoned by the magistrate.

PROPOSED SALE OF PUBLIC GARDENS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 10.

A bad impression is being created among the native population of these parts by the local Government offering for sale certain Mizool property, such as the Shadra and Shalimar Gardens, which are show-places here corresponding to the Taj and Secundra at Agra. Native opinion regards this act as indicating the desire of the Government to realise in view of the necessity of evacuating the country.

CHOLERA IN THE HURNAI PASS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

Along the Hurnai route cholera is still bad, but up the Bolan it has nearly died out.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

COLOMBO, JUNE 10.

Wild Swan, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quieter. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera..... 4 13-16d.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 75⅝

4½ ,, ,, ... 78⅝

3 ,, Consols for account..... 98⅛

3½ ,, Sterling Loan..... 100½

4½ ,, French Rentes..... 110

Bar Silver..... 49½

Arrivals—Daisy Morris and Marchioness on 5th.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.

Suez route still interrupted this side of Aden.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, June 9.

10 p.m.	83·6

WEDNESDAY, June 10.

6 a.m.	81·9
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	87·4
4 p.m.	81·4

THE interruption in the service of the Eastern Telegraph Company has not yet been remedied. The fault is at about 140 miles on this side of Aden, where the company's steamer John Pender is now grappling for the cables. It will depend upon the weather she experiences whether they will be speedily repaired, but one cable may be joined through at any moment.

ON the 23rd May a country vessel named Doulot Passa, which left Coompta with a cargo of cotton bound to Bombay, came to grief in the port of Goa. Some of the bales had been previously thrown overboard.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of May, 1883, Rs. 12,89,29,000; 1884, Rs. 11,63,64,000; 1885, Rs. 10,97,39,000.

THE cholera is so bad in Hurnai that General Browne is said to have recommended that his personal staff be granted leave, or otherwise be broken up, until the disease shows signs of abatement. There is some decrease, however, in the number of cases on the Rindli side.

SETTA BUNSEE LALL RAM RUTTON, RAI BAHADOOR, of Meean Meer, one of the large purchasing agents for Government during the last Kabul war, has offered, should war break out, to supply Government with 500 picked Sikhs, and to equip and maintain them at his own expense as long as Government should need them, and also to send them to serve wherever they may be required; or, in lieu of this, two lakhs of rupees, should Government prefer money, and to send his own confidential agents to accompany the forces, purchasing and contracting for them without extra trouble or expense.

COLONEL F. S. STANTON, Director-General of Railways, in his annual report on Indian railways just issued, says that the net receipts during the calendar year 1884 shows a decrease as compared with those for 1883 of Rs. 50,88,840, and that the percentage on the capital expenditure—excluding, as is usually done, that on steamboat services, suspense items, and indirect charges—gives a return equivalent to only 5·27 per cent. against 5·91 in the previous year. The decrease is mainly due to the stagnation in the export trade, particularly that of wheat, which has been a marked feature of 1884. But at the same time an increase in open mileage of 1,080 miles, on which traffic has not had time to develop, must have had a considerable effect in lowering the total dividend. Colonel Stanton adds an examination in summary of the commodities moving on the whole of the railways, which shows that a general development of traffic is taking place, and that, although the financial results of the past year have not been as good as were hoped for, we are justified in considering the depression only temporary; and a comparison of approximate earnings for the opening periods of 1883, 1884, and 1885 shows the following satisfactory result:—Approximate receipts, from the 1st January to 4th April, 1883, Rs. 4,66,29,530; during the same period of 1884, Rs. 4,57,56,100; and during the same period of the present year, Rs. 4,84,78,594.

LAST November heads of departments were asked for a report on the proposal made by the Commander-in-Chief for the employment as peons in public offices of native soldiers discharged from the service with gratuity or pension whilst still fairly young and active. The proposal met with general approval, and the Government observes with much satisfaction that in a few instances heads of departments have already employed discharged native soldiers as peons, and that others have issued circulars to subordinate officers to promote the aims of the Commander-in Chief. The Government has now expressed its hope that the services of such men may be extensively utilised whenever this can be done without injury to the public service, and without injustice to other candidates.

THE orders recently given for the despatch of troops from England to India have, it is stated, been countermanded. The drafts in question numbered 1,600 men.

MR. A. SABAPATHI MUDALIAR, a Municipal Councillor of the town, has presented the Municipality of Bellary with a bungalow, valued at Rs. 10,000, for use as a hospital and dispensary. The buildings hitherto used for the purpose have long been condemned as wholly unsuited for the town, but the difficulty of providing funds for construction of a new hospital could not be overcome until Mr. Sabapathi Mudaliar came forward, and offered this free gift for the purpose. The offer was accepted, and the necessary alterations having been effected, the premises were finally handed over to the Commissioners on the 31st March, and the patients transferred on the following day. The new building will accommodate some fifty patients; there are separate wards for males and females under each of the three classes, Europeans, natives, and caste natives, and it is in contemplation to provide lying-in wards shortly: the out-houses provide all the accommodation that can be desired for officers, quarters for the medical subordinates, &c. The Government has placed on record its "very high appreciation of Mr. A. Sabapathi Mudaliar's munificence. The gift which he has made to the town of Bellary is one of exceptional utility."

REFERRING to the custom which exists in Travancore that on a certain occasion during his reign the Maharajah shall be weighed against a mass of gold, and the gold be then distributed in charity, *Truth* remarks that certain European Sovereigns—the Czar, for instance—might with advantage adopt this curious custom, which would give even Nihilists a direct interest in their ruler's health and longevity.

CARL KOLLER, the medical student who discovered the anæsthetic properties of cocaine, adds fighting to his other scientific attainments. The *Detroit Medical Age* says:—"He recently became involved in a quarrel with another student, one of Billroth's assistants, in which the latter received a wound which may prove fatal. How much better it would be, and how much more professional, if these young men would but confine themselves to the legitimate instruments of their calling—hypodermic syringes, for instance, at ten paces."

DR. CAMERON sends some interesting figures to the *Standard* about the experiments in inoculation for cholera recently made at Valencia. But, after all, statistics in the mass, because they can be made to prove anything, generally prove nothing; what an individual wants to convince him is to see an experiment for himself. Just as some of the doctors offered to swallow Dr. Koch's bacilli, so the public wants to see some one offer himself for inoculation. And this is exactly what the correspondent of the *New York Herald* has been doing on his countrymen's behalf. That the proceeding really reflects some credit on the enterprise of the modern press may be seen from his description of the symptoms:—"After an hour I began to feel considerable pain about the spinal region, the injection causing muscular agitation, the pain extending to the palms of the hands. In two hours my temperature rose to fever heat. This was followed by clammy hands, lassitude, and pains in the legs. In four hours my arms became very painful, and then so stiff that I could scarcely lift them."

A PARAGRAPH that has lately been going round the papers, in announcing the death of Captain William Harris, a Waterloo veteran, stated that he was said to be, at the age of 19, the youngest British officer present in that battle. A correspondent, however, produces an undeniable instance of a younger having been there. "My great-uncle," he writes, "the late Ensign James Kennedy, was present at Waterloo, and carried the colours of the 1st Royal Scots. He was wounded slightly in the wrist at Quatre Bras, and was shot dead at Waterloo. He was born in the year 1800, and Quatre Bras was fought on his 15th birthday; consequently he was 15 years and 3 days old at the battle of Waterloo." It will be hard after this, we should think, to deprive Ensign James Kennedy, going into battle when many boys are just going to a public school, of the distinction of having been the youngest officer under Wellington on the great 18th June.

WHEN the late eruption took place from the Sroru volcano in Java, and it was reported that lava had been ejected from the mountain, some doubts were thrown on the assertion, as it was declared that lava had never before been known to come out of a volcano in Java. Now, however, that scientific explorations have been made amongst the destroyed plantations, it has been ascertained that some of them are buried to the depth of many feet by genuine lava. The other volcanoes in the island still continue more than usually active, and Krakatau, where the fatal eruption took place a few years ago, is again showing signs of breaking out, fire appearing on the top of the mountain, and the underground rumbling being heard from some distance.

THERE is, the *Morning Post* suggests, a grim comedy about the collapse of the attempt to tax the Egyptian coupon when it is remembered that the urgent needs of the Treasury formed the excuse offered by Mr. Gladstone in order to compel the House of Commons to pass the Financial Convention. It insists that "the rushing of the Financial Convention through the British Parliament has only turned out to be a snare of which nobody but the unfortunate Khedive and the English Government have been the victims. In the characteristic belief that anything which his servile majority at Westminster had sanctioned at his command must have the force of universal law, Mr. Gladstone proceeded at once to get the Khedive to act upon the Financial Convention, without taking thought of the other Powers whom he has allowed to acquire a preponderating authority in Egypt. The result has been that the withdrawal of the attempt to tax the coupons has been the worthy sequel of the withdrawal of the suppression of the *Bosphore Egyptien*, and the name of England is once more made the laughing-stock of Europe and Asia."

A MEETING of the creditors of Messrs. Peel, Cassels, and Co. whose failure was announced yesterday, will be held on Wednesday next, when a scheme of liquidation will be submitted.

A HOME paper writes:—"That article in the *Times* which first made the English public aware of the existence of Penjdeh and roused the watchful ire of the Russians, was by Sir George Birdwood. Sir George is something of a specialist on India, and he had access to unpublished papers, which he used so frankly that from that hour to this the Czar's Government, and all the people about His Majesty, think that the *Times* is a Ministerial organ, and especially the organ of Lord Granville. Nothing will convince them of the contrary. Lord Granville has publicly denied it in the House of Lords. Sir Edward Thornton has privately denied it to everybody at St. Petersburg; but public and private denials count for nought, and the one prejudice in Russia is that the *Times* is the mouthpiece of the English nation. So noted is this opinion that in one of his despatches Sir Elward Thornton mentioned the *Times* as the most serious obstacle to the success of his diplomacy."

THE refinements of diplomacy are evidently despised by Colonel Alikhanoff. He calls the Afghan General a liar, and the latter replies that the Colonel and his friends are thieves and robbers. It is curious to note that this passage of arms arose out of a proposed meeting between the Colonel and the General. The Colonel says he waited three hours in vain, and as the General did not come, the polite recriminations about liars and robbers ensued. Sir Peter Lumsden waited for months for General Zelenoi, who never came. But Sir Peter was too polished to say anything about liars. This is the difference between European and Asiatic manners.

PETTITT, if we reckon him as an American, as they undoubtedly do across the "disappointing Atlantic," is the third foreigner who has wrested the supremacy of tennis from an English holder during the present century. Marchesi, a great Italian player from Turin, beat Cox, the best Englishman of the day, in 1810; and in 1829 Cox again had to play second fiddle, this time to the celebrated Barre. By many good judges, Lambert has been considered the finest player that ever went on to a court, and by beating him so early in his career Pettitt has marked out for himself a glorious future, to use the language of enthusiasts, which all tennis-players undoubtedly are.

THE MONSOON.

YESTERDAY afternoon there was great atmospheric disturbance in Bombay. The water in Back Bay and in the harbour was much agitated, the wind being high and a strong current driving outside to the nor hward. At three o'clock it was reported by the Observatory that a gale was blowing along the coast from Ratnagherry to Surat. The storm signals were up. Outside the harbour one of the pilot schooners—No. 1—was carried away to the north by gale and current, losing her boom and other tackle. The Port Officer, Captain Morland, sent a tug, the Princess, to her assistance, but she was out of sight before the tug got well to sea after her.

The gale began to blow from the south-east, then went to south-south-east, to south, and south-south-west. The velocity was 37 miles an hour.

At 4 o'clock p.m. a heavy burst of rain came over Bombay, allaying the clouds of dust and cooling the air. But the downpour though monsoon-like in other respects, did not last long. By five o'clock it was over, and was succeeded by threatening showers at intervals.

The general impression is that this has been the burst of the monsoon, the force of the wind and its rapid veering from south-east to south-west giving strength to this view.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 9.—The cyclonic storm noticed yesterday off the west coast has passed northward, and appears to be approaching Kurrachee, where the wind is north-easterly, and the barometer is lowest, but no rain north of Ratnagherry is reported. The storm is apparently breaking up. The barometer is falling in the greater part of India, the pressure lowest in the Indus Valley and Rajputana, and higher on the east coast than on the west, being the reverse of the monsoon distribution of south or south-east wind. The peninsula is still influenced by the storm. Easterly winds prevail in the Punjab. They are still north-westerly in the N. W. P. The temperature has risen throughout North-Western India, Bengal, and the Central Provinces. The weather remains fine, and the air is dry. The highest temperature yesterday was 115° at Kurrachee 113° at Jacobabad and Deesa, 112° at Surat and Agra. The skies are overcast in Assam, and parts of Bengal and Burma; but the rainfall is lighter. A slight shower has fallen in Central India. Rain to-day:—Akyab, Goa, and Mercara, 2 inches; Diamond Island, Dhubri, Indore, Karwar, and Cochin, over one inch; Mangalore, ¾ inch; Burdwan, Darjeeling, Sibsagar, Chittagong, Amraoti, Coimbatore, Belgaum, Wellington, and Colombo, showers.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(June 10, 1885.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Barometer. Reading at 10 a.m.	Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Ins.	Digs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee..	·514		92·5	SW	9	0·00
Surat.....	·564		93·5	S	Fresh	0·01
Bombay	·589		81·4	SE	33	0·00
Ratnaghery	·613		84·9	SSE	32	0·69
Karwar	·714		84·0	SW	Frosh	0·62
Mangalore..	·765		80·4	SSE	8	3·64
Calicut.....	·810		78·6	SW	8	2·74
Cochin	·802		82·5	SW	Light	0·59
Masulipatam	·719		82·8	Calm	0	0·96
Madras	·742		92·8	WSW	10	0·00
Negapatam..	·756		89·8	SW	0	0·00
Marmugoa..	.....		.....	.....	..	.....

The barometer has risen everywhere but the southerly gale continues to below along the coast from Ratnagiri to Surat. The barometric gradient is now steepest between Ratnagiri and Marmagao. The wind will probably veer to southwesward within the next twenty-four hours at all places between Bombay and Marmugao.

A PERSIAN AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

THE publication of a dictionary of the Persian and English languages by Mr. Maulawi Farli Ali, of Poona, is an interesting reminder of the fact that the study of Persian seems to make rapid progress among Europeans, especially of the military profession, and also among the native community since it has been recognized as a classical language by the University. As the field of competition for the Persian scholar has enlarged, the demand for a recent lexicon has become urgent. The volume before us, though based on the English lexicons, has many advantages, inasmuch as it comprises a large number of words in a small compass, at the same time giving a full explation of idioms, phrases, and compound expressions. Notwithstanding its compactness, the work is admirably and clearly printed, and we are sure it will render an invaluable help, especially to students of moderate means, as the price—Rs. 15—is but one-third that of similar works that appear in bulky volumes, including the copious stock of words of the Arabic language.

CIVIL COURTS *VERSUS* THE REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It seems to me that "A. D." is only a wind-bag after all, and his wonderfully long letters mere gas. I replied to his five questions under the belief that we were to be favoured with an exposition in which "exposure" of the civil courts was to play a prominent part; but instead of the promised "exposure" I am belaboured with another portentous string of questions, and with a discursive essay on the virtues of the Survey Department. Now, as to the present list of questions, "A. D." must really excuse me. I am a busy man, very bad at conundrums, and altogether unwilling to trespass too much on your good-nature and the patience of your readers. "A. D." and Mr. Forde have already occupied between them nearly two columns of your valuable paper in endeavouring to answer me. Were I to follow "A. D." after the will-of-the-wisp he now dangles before me, they would require the whole of your paper to answer me, and they might not make much of it even then. I gave "A. D." at his own special request, my humble views regarding the chief source of the awful mortality that occurred during the late Deccan famine. I attributed that mortality to the extreme and chronic impoverishment of the Deccan ryots; impoverishment of an acute and hopeless type that practically baffled human remedy, and caused lakhs of men to die like flies when the usual harvest failed. After making all the necessary allowances for the abnormal physical condition of the Deccan, I have traced this extreme impoverishment principally to the working of a harsh and unsuitable revenue administration, and more especially to what I termed the "excessive and scandalous enhancements of assessment" made at revision settlement. I may of course be wrong in this opinion, and if I am, I hope to be forgiven; but I have on this point merely adopted the view of the Deccan Ryots Commission, and I am prepared, sir, to show that the awful lesson taught by the Deccan famine, coupled with the agrarian disturbances which continued at intervals from 1875 to 1879, has sunk deep into the hearts of many of our highest authorities, and has caused them to doubt whether the Deccan problem, as it is now termed, may not be far more due to human error than to act of God or blind physical causes. The Revenue Survey and Settlement Department is of course responsible only for their own errors and the immediate consequences, and there is no intention of transferring to their shoulders any load that properly attaches to the ordinary revenue administration; but the report of the Deccan Ryots Commission clearly shows that the blunders of the Survey Department were of the most serious description, and that the effects of them extended far beyond the comparatively limited area in which the revised assessments were introduced. This report, *inter alia*, showed (1) that the enhanced assessments introduced by the Settlement Department were not based upon any principle, but were made haphazard according to the discretion of the survey officer; (2) that the enhancements were excessive, i. e., out of all proportion to any rise of rents or of the letting value of lands; (3) that the enhanced assessments were suddenly raised without any regard to the capacity of the ryots to adapt their expenditure accordingly; (4) that the assessments were in their reductions and additions equally mistaken. There have been clear cases of under-and over valuation where the mistakes were so gross and general as to show that the system was itself defective; (5) that the enhancements were unforeseen, uncertain, and capriciously unequal, comparing one taluka with another, or one village with another, or one field with another; (6) that the enhancements were based on the assumption that the high prices would be maintained, when, as a matter of fact, a permanent fall of prices set in; (7) that the work of classification gives information only as to the relative value of lands, and not their absolute values, there being no guarantee against error if it be general, and against overvalues and undervalues of lands; (8) that the enhancements have, in many cases, pressed more heavily on doubtful and inferior soils than on soils which were under continuous cultivation; (9) that the survey officers, in fixing the average rise of prices adopted very insufficient and arbitrary periods; (10) that in basing the enhancements upon rise of prices, the survey officers made no allowance for the change in the standard of comfort; and (11) that though the law expressly protects the interests of the ryot by directing that in enhancing the assessment the improvements caused by the expenditure of the ryot's capital and labour should not be taken into account, yet, as a matter of fact, the survey officers did not observe this rule, and taxed all improvements by raising the classification scale of lands so improved.

All of these grave facts and defects, amongst others, were officially brought home to the Bombay Survey and Settlement Department by the inquiries of the Deccan Ryots Commission, the members of which were unanimous in finding fault with the rigidity of the rules and the suddenness of the enhancements. A strong majority of the Commissioners directly charged the enhanced assessments and the defective working of the survey system generally as being directly responsible for the ryot's wretchedness.

In the debate which took place in connection with the Deccan Relief Act, the Hon'ble Mr. Hope admitted that the revenue system was to a greater or less degree responsible for the indebtedness of the ryots, and that some relief was necessary. Sir Robert Egerton pointed out that it was scant justice and bad policy for Government, while not abating one jot of its own rigorous methods of levying Government debt from the ryots, to intervene to the prejudice of private creditors; and he insisted on the necessity of requiring the Bombay Government to lighten its burdens, which had the chief hand in drawing the ryots into the hands of the soucar. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot stated emphatically, on behalf of the Government of India, that they agreed in this point with Sir Robert Egerton. Mr. (now Sir) Rivers Thompson, Sir John Strachey, and the Viceroy all expressed themselves in a similar sense. In a subsequent debate on a proposal to amend the Deccan Act, Dr. Hunter pointed out that the fundamental difficulty of bringing relief to the Deccan peasantry was that the Government assessment did not leave enough food to the cultivator to support himself and his family throughout the year. In support of this vitally important fact he appealed to the official testimony of Dr. Pollen, the special judge employed to work the Relief Act. In the same debate other members of the Viceroy's Council hinted in no doubtful terms that the revenue administration was the root of the whole evil; and Mr. Crosthwaite undoubtedly expressed the general sense of the Council when he said that widespread and hopeless indebtedness of the agricultural classes over a large tract of country was a very serious fact, and that it behoved a prudent Government to look well into the revenue system, and see if it was well suited to the conditions of the country.

I think, sir, that I have now given chapter and verse for the general opinion which I expressed, and no impartial person who studies the evidence can doubt that the Survey and Settlement Department have much to answer for in the Deccan. I have called it "a doomed and discredited department." These words are not complimentary I admit, but they are strictly true. No department could possibly survive such a damaging exposure as was made by the Deccan Ryots Commission. In public estimation the department was, I say, emphatically discredited by the publication of their report, and its death-knell, as a department, was sounded in the new scheme published by Lord Ripon's Government in 1882.

But why continue a needless controversy? Has not Mr. A. Brownlow Forde—who is studiously reticent himself, and never wrangles—magisterially and loftily protested against this vain wrangling of humbler folk? Has he not actually classed his friend and colleague, "A.D.," with such miserable sinners, such contemptible wranglers and agitators as "Lex," "Bhugut," "Centraliser," and others? This is a most unkind cut—a house divided against itself; and if Mr. Forde and "A.D." once commence to throw stones at one another, the "doomed" department will find it hard to raise another pair of champions. I for my part have no wish to discredit any further a department that is discredited enough already, and would gladly have been silent, had I not been so furiously challenged by "A. D." I may state in conclusion that I have many errors in reserve, and if "A.D." insists upon parading before the public all the peccadilloes and blunders of the Survey Department, he may possibly be the cause of precipitating the doom which is admitted to be impending.

June 9. LEX.

MEDICAL COLLEGE APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is indeed gratifying to find the champion of the Indian Military Medical Service jumping into the editorial chair of your contemporary from its correspondence columns. Any professional reader can easily see below the surface, in his pleadings, and in the conclusions he wishes the public to accept. The gist of the article in your contemporary of the 8th inst. on the Medical College professorships lies in two assertions, viz., 1st, that the Indian Medical Service is not military, as its members are mainly employed on non-military duties: 2nd, that the service being the best paid and most desirable service in the world, has always attracted to its ranks some of the picked men from the British islands; it is therefore well qualified to supply able teachers in medicine. Let us see how far these assertions are sustainable by facts.

The Indian Medical Service is essentially and practically a Military Medical Service, for, in the first place, directly a medical man passes his entrance examination for service in India, he is put in the Military Hospital School at Netley, to be trained there in the duties of a military doctor, and his position and rank in the service are determined, after a second or final examination, by his knowledge of military medicine and surgery. As soon as he comes to India, he is not allowed to be in charge of even a small civil hospital (say, with twenty beds) until at least four or five years are passed in military duty with a regiment; and, again, to qualify himself for promotion to the administrative ranks, he is obliged to revert again to the military department, should he have served long as a civil surgeon. Even the medical charges of many civil stations in the mofussil do not bring him on a par with a civil medical practitioner; for although ostensibly placed in independent charge of a station hospital, his opportunities of gaining experience and professional knowledge are not so great or so varied as those of a medical man, practising at the same station either independently or in connection with a charitable or municipal dispensary. So, both by training and occupation, a member of the Indian Medical Service is a *bonâ fide* military doctor.

In the face of these facts the writer—who asks "what is the difference between the duties of medical officers in military and civil employment?" and for whom "it is difficult to imagine any difference between the sickness of soldiers and civilians"—is evidently bent on throwing dust in the eyes of the public, and tries to conceal from it the essentially military character of the Medical Service. Soldiers are generally able-bodied picked men, —picked to pass the examining physician's muster—always gifted with an amount of physical force and vigour; their housing, diet, water, exercise, &c., are so carefully looked after, that really they resist the disease-producing causes, and it is only occasionally that they fall sick, and then, too, their sicknesses so very often bear the character of "slight ailments," that in military practice a doctor has not to deal with anything more than a touch of malarial fever, or some easily preventible contagious disease, or some simple surgical injuries and accidents. The patients of the military doctors and their ailments, again, cannot be compared to the patients and ailments from the civil population. A private practitioner has often to deal with misery, want, overwork, tainted constitution, and bad hygiene. Each and all of them are disease-producing causes, so vastly multiplied in the civil population that a private practitioner's vocation is extremely difficult and anxious. Owing to such causes he meets a variety of diseases, of various types and characters, so puzzling as often to tax his knowledge and resources to combat them. It is in this sort of experience chiefly lies the superiority of a private medical practitioner over his colleague, the military doctor.

Grasping for a moment the assertion of the writer that the Indian Medical Service attracts to its ranks "some of the promising men" of the British medical schools, I should like to know how that circumstance alone qualifies the members of this service to claim a preferential right to such scientific appointments as professorships and teacherships in our medical schools. To teach a subject, one ought to know it thoroughly; he must be able to demonstrate his subject in a variety of ways, so as to hammer it down to the minds of his young pupils; in short, he must be a master of the subject. It is only by years of study and practice that one can arrive at the top of the profession, and be qualified to teach with confidence as a professor of the subjects. Young men fresh from schools, howsoever "promising" they may be, cannot become professors by a rapid trot over the Indian hospitals as civil surgeons. Simply passing service examinations in a number of medical sciences, and scoring a high percentage of marks to enable one to obtain an entrance into it, cannot be a qualifying test for professorship anywhere. In no country are the service doctors chosen for professorial chairs in the medical schools, and there is no reason why this old arrangement, of reserving the Medical College appointments for service men, should be continued. The Bombay Medical Union has done well in suggesting to Government the advisability of thoroughly sifting the present system of making the college and hospital appointments, which excludes deserving men from them. Its members do not aspire to minor or any chairs in the college. What they wish Government to do, is to open the college appointments to all medical men of scientific attainments, whether belonging to the service or not, and always to select specially qualified men. And for this reason the choice for certain minor or extra professorships, like the now vacant chair of Botany, should not be confined to the service men. The Bombay Medical College has upwards of three hundred paying students, whose annual fees paid into the Government treasury amount to some forty thousand rupees; and, in justice to these students, no such argument as "prerogatives of the service" ought to hold good with the authorities. Let them have specially qualified men as their professors or teachers, and for this purpose the British medical schools and hospitals offer a wider and more suitable field to select from than the Indian Medical Service. The appeal to past experience in order to reserve these appointments for the military medical service is out of place. Judged from an independent or non-official point of view, our Medical College had now better be put on an equal footing with the Arts and Engineering Colleges of the Presidency, and, like them, its professorial staff recruited from persons specially appointed by the Secretary of State and chosen by him. I am sure many a man now employed as a teacher or demonstrator in the British medical schools would be more qualified to fill the various chairs here than the Indian surgeon-major, who, with his multiple qualifications, aspires to be a jack of all trades, and master of none.

June 10. MEDICAL REFORM.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think I have done a slight injustice to the M. D.'s of Brussels, in holding that degree on a par with the Philadelphia M. D., and hasten, therefore, to rectify that portion of my letter.

As for my signification of the word "British subjects," Dr. Khory is wrong in supposing that all our graduates are British subjects. If he will take the trouble to inquire, he will find that there are many graduates who are not British subjects. There are not only among the graduates many foreigners, but there are also several in the subordinate medical service. VERITAS.

June 10.

THE BASSEIN CATHOLICS AND THE PADROADO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a paragraph published in your issue of 21st May last, stating that the Vara of Bassein has sent a telegram to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., in the name of 17,000 Catholics of Bassein, asking for the preservation of the Padroado, and that a petition to the Holy Father, containing a similar prayer, "is being circulated in the place, which it is expected some 18,000 persons will sign," we, the undersigned representatives of the several parish churches of Bassein, declare emphatically, on behalf of ourselves and our local co-religionists, that the Vara was not authorised by the Catholics of Bassein to send the telegram in question, and that the petition alluded to above has not been signed by the Bassein people, for the simple reason that they do not desire the preservation of the Padroado at all. Some of the Goanese priests here have been agitating for some time past in favour of the Portuguese jurisdiction, but the people have flatly refused to sign any document presented by them. The announcement therefore which appeared in your issue of the 21st ultimo has caused great indignation amongst the Catholics of Bassein.—Yours, &c.

PHILIP BAPTISTA,
C. L. VAREL,
P. M. PEREIRA,
JOSE PEREIRA,
IGNACIO ARANJO,
FRANCIS COUTINHO,
IGNACIO PEREIRA,
JOSE FRANCIS PEREIRA,
PHILIP PEREIRA, and
72 others.

Bassein, June 6.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, June 9.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected, 32 deg. Fah.	29·469
Temperature of the Air	87·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air	·696
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)...	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	91·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)...	83·0
General Direction of Wind*....	SE, ESE, SE, ESE, S, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*.....	673
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month.....	0·10
" year.....	6·12

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At the usual meeting of the Town Council yesterday, there were present Mr. Raghunath N. Khôte (who was called to the chair in the absence of Sir Frank Souter), Colonel Merewether, Dr. Peterson, Captain Morland, Messrs. Geary, Dosabhoy Framjee, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, M. N. Banajee, R. M. Sayani, and Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy.

TAX ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A memorandum was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding, for sanction under section 122 of the Municipal Acts, a return showing the tax payable by the different fire insurance companies to the Municipality for the year 1885-86. The total amount assessed for in 1885-86 is Rs. 29,914 against Rs. 25,517 for 1884-85. The budget estimate for the current financial year is Rs. 25,000.

The Chairman moved that the tax on fire insurance companies carrying on business in Bombay be levied at the rates and figures shown in the return forwarded to the Council.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was carried *nem. con.*

FILTER-BEDS AT VEHAR.

A letter was read from the Municipal Commissioner, stating that he proposed, with the sanction of the Town Council, to accept the tender of Mr. Jeewanjee Dhunjeebhoy and Mohanlal Bechardas for the construction of filter-beds at Vehar, capable of filtering 2½ millions gallons per diem, at a cost of Rs. 79,069, *plus* Rs. 11,950, for cost of contingencies at 15 per cent.; total Rs. 91,019. The sanctioned provision for this work is Rs. 94,935.

The Council sanctioned the tender.

The Council also accepted Messrs. Fakir Mahomed Babanbhai and Company's tender for the construction of night-soil depôts at Girgaum and Cammateepoora, at a cost of Rs. 12,711, *plus* Rs. 1,907, for cost of contingencies at 15 per cent.; total Rs. 14,61 against sanctioned provision of Rs. 16,344.

THE HAINES-ROAD BURYING GROUND.

The Municipal Commissioner reported, with reference to the Town Council resolution dated 22nd August, 1883, that in the High Court suit instituted by Mr. Krishnarao Balmukund, in respect of the land taken up for the low-caste Hindu burying ground at Haines-road, the Collector of Bombay's award was accepted, and that the sum of Rs. 24,072-8-2 *plus* 6 per cent. interest from 1st October, 1883, had been paid to the Collector of Bombay.

The report was recorded.

DEMOLITION OF INSANITARY BUILDINGS.

A memorandum, dated 5th instant, was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner, asking the Council to sanction the demolition of the chawl specified in letter from the Assistant Engineer, as under:—

No. 1731 B. OF 1885-86.

Bombay, 5th June, 1885.

To the Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—I have the honour to bring to your notice that

the one before them. It would, therefore, be seen that there was no resolution to be sent to the Corporation.

Mr. Nowrojee.—Then Mr. Geary would have us cancel the resolution we have passed?

Mr. Geary.—We have passed no resolution at all. You have negatived it.

Mr. Sayani thought the Corporation was entitled to a copy of the resolution. If they did not forward it to that body, they would be acting discourteously, as well as against the spirit of the Act. If the Town Council wished to make any increase in any of the budget items, they should make a recommendation to that effect to the Corporation. The latter had no power to increase a grant without such recommendation.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had never heard of a negatived resolution like that in regard to a money grant being sent on to the Corporation.

The chairman thought they would not lose anything by passing on to the Corporation the resolution rejected by the Town Council, along with the other papers on the subject.

Captain Morland.—But you have carried no resolution.

Mr. Geary.—There is no resolution before us. We are asked to be very strict in our procedure, and yet we confuse our communication to the Corporation with a blunder.

The chairman.—I cannot decide on a question of the English language. But I think that here we have a resolution, whether it be aye or nay.

Captain Morland.—I move that the words "together with the resolution of the Town Council passed this day" be omitted from Mr. Nowrojee's proposition, and that in lieu thereof the following words be inserted:—"together with extract from the minutes of this meeting thereon."

Mr. Geary having seconded the amendment, it was carried by ulx votes against four.

Mr. Dosabhoy, in the course of some informal discussion on the same subject, rose and said, with much show of warmth, that they had before them a case of a minority forcing its views on the majority. He viewed their action in bringing forward the amendment in that light.

Mr. Geary said that the majority was that which outvoted a minority, of which Mr. Dosabhoy unluckily made one.

Captain Morland disclaimed any intention on the part of those who were in agreement with him on the question to force their views on the rest of the members.

Dr. Peterson said Mr. Dosabhoy ought not to have been allowed to make an exceedingly spirited attack of that sort. The amendment had been carried by a majority, and his remark about the majority taking an unfair advantage of the majority was simply absurd.

The Council then adjourned.

THE LOVAT PEERAGE AND ESTATES.

The case of the claimant of the Lovat peerage and estates, John Fraser, of Mount Pleasant Villa, Carnarvon, came before the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords for hearing on May 19. Lord Redesdale presided; and the law lords present were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Blackburn, Lord Watson, Lord Bramwell, and Lord Fitzgerald. Among the lay peers were Lords Bute, Marr and Kellie, Derwin, Borthwick, Lovat, Inverclyde, Windsor, and Bradford. Sir Hardinge Giffard, Q.C., Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., Mr. Rolland, Mr. Vennell, Mr. W. R. Gray, and Mr. Gregson were for the claimant; the Solicitor-General for England and the Solicitor-General for Scotland for the present Lord Lovat; the Attorney-General, the Lord Advocate, and Mr. Crawford for the Crown.

The claimant (Mr. John Fraser) claims to be heir male in direct descent of Hugh, ninth Lord Lovat, in the peerage of Scotland, and as such he claims the estates of Lovat and Abertarff, Inverness-shire. He also claims the title of Lord Lovat in the same peerage. The estates are of vast extent, and a rent-roll, it is said, of about 40,000*l.* per annum. The facts relied upon by the claim are briefly these. In the year 1696 the barony of Lovat, which had been established by charter in 1539, was held by Hugh, eleventh Lord Lovat, who died in 1696, leaving no male issue. The estate and title then devolved on Thomas of Beaufort, fourth son of Hugh, ninth Lord Lovat, who died in 1668, leaving two sons—Alexander and Simon. Alexander (the rightful heir) had, however, some years previously suddenly fled to Wales, having killed a man—a fiddler—in a quarrel, and having been implicated in the Rebellion. A reward was offered by the Government, it was given out that he was dead. Simon, the younger brother, subsequently fled to France, under the ban of outlawry, after two ineffectual attempts to get possession of the estates. Alexander remained in hiding, and worked in the mines of Lord Powys, and afterwards for forty years in the Marquess of Anglesey's mines. He married in 1738 a daughter of a Welsh gentleman in the county, and had issue four sons. He died in Anglesea in 1776 at an advanced age. During the earlier portion of his life in Wales, he took every means to disguise his identity; but it was with his children that he spoke freely on the subject, and was recognised in Anglesea as Lord Lovat. He died, as he had lived, a poor man. Simon, the younger brother, afterwards known as Lord Lovat, returned to France in 1714, and, in the absence of his elder brother—by falsely representing, it was said, that he was the eldest lawful son of Thomas of Beaufort—usurped in 1730 the title, and succeeded, after an interval, in securing possession of the family estates. The allegation was that Simon kept his brother from Scotland by threats of punishment for the homicide of the fiddler. The Scotch Statute of Limitations (Act of Scottish Parliament, 1617, cap. 12) especially exempts from prescription all lands or estates procured by "falsehood," the words of the statute being "except for falsehood." In 1747, Simon, Lord Lovat, was beheaded for high treason on Tower Hill, and the title and estates were taken by the Crown, Alexander being then, it was said, still alive in Wales. From 1747 to 1774 a Crown lawyer held the estates and received the rents; but in the latter year an Act of Parliament was passed restoring the estates, but without the title, to Simon's son, General Fraser, but especially reserving the rights of any who before the Act had a title or right. These estates, on failure of issue, passed in 1815 to the father of the present holder, who belonged to the Strichen branch, which it was alleged was 145 years more remote from the common ancestor than that of John Fraser, claimant. Further, it was said that at this time Alexander's son John proceeded to Scotland and asserted his claim to the title and estate; but he was destitute of means to enforce his claim, and returned to Wales in 1819. In 1826 the father of the present Lord Lovat presented a petition to the Crown for the restoration of the peerage, but it came before the Committee for Privileges; but after investigation the petition remained in abeyance for many years, and ultimately in 1857 the title was granted to the present holder's father, but on the part of the claimant it is represented that Alexander's descendants had always been in poor circumstances, being in receipt of sums varying from 8*s.* per week as miners' wages, and had not until recently been able to take any steps to secure their rights. This state of facts raised several questions. First, as to the pedigree. Was Alexander Fraser, who fled from Scotland, the same as the Alexander Fraser, of Wales, who was undoubtedly the ancestor of the claimant? Secondly, whether the Court of Session having declared Simon, Lord Lovat, the eldest male heir of the first Lord Lovat, that did not, in a legal sense, conclude the matter. Again, whether the decision of the Committee for privileges in 1857, in favour of the present holder of the title, did not make the case *res judicata*.

Sir William Rose, the clerk of Parliaments, read the petition of the present Lord Lovat, asking to be heard by counsel, agents, and witnesses in opposition to the claim.

The Lord Chancellor, addressing Sir H. Giffard, asked if he objected to Lord Lovat being heard under that title.

Sir H. Giffard said he did not object. The learned counsel then said he had to make an application for the postponement of the hearing, founded on the affidavit of the solicitor for the claimant, who had only been instructed at the commencement of the present month. The solicitor said that he had since been constantly engaged in the preparation of the case, which involved the perusal of an enormous mass of documents and evidence of various kinds, and that he was only enabled on Friday last to place the business in the hands of counsel. Sir Hardinge Giffard added that he and his learned friends had not had time to entirely master the facts, and did not feel in a position to properly assist their lordships.

After some discussion, it was resolved that the hearing should be fixed for June 17, and that the evidence taken under commission should be receivable, subject to all just exceptions.

CHAMPAGNE-DKINKING IN ENGLAND.

The number of bottles of Champagne annually imported into this country for consumption scarcely testifies to the prevalence of pinched or curtailed means in those classes of society that cry out the loudest concerning the badness of trade and the depreciation of incomes. Eighteen million bottles were, it seems, imported during the year ending April, 1885, as against eighteen millions and a quarter in the year previous, and seventeen millions odd in the twelve-month before that again. We may therefore, perhaps regard the consumption as not only strikingly great but also steadily on the increase. The times have considerably altered, though they are well within the memory of men not past middle life, when the opening of a bottle of Champagne was a distinct sign of special festivity, or a visible pledge of an eager desire to perform the duties of hospitality in an exceptional manner. The wine was not iced, it was not produced till dinner was far advanced, and then it was doled out into tapering glasses, whose construction was an evidence of the extreme value or the beverage poured into them. Now Champagne is almost as ordinary a drink in many houses as water; and there are thousands of persons who would deem themselves little short of wronged, if, being asked out to dinner, they did not have their Champagne, and plenty of it. It has become, at many tables, as much a matter-of-course as bread and salt, and would be as much missed as the soup or the potatoes. It is a staple necessity, not only of all dinner-parties, but of all little or convivial dinners. If a man asks a friend to dine with him at his club he orders Champagne in the ordinary course of things, unless both host and guest be epicures, and the former knows that he can provide a first-rate bottle of Bordeaux or Burgundy. Nor is it only at the tables of people of fashion and opulence that Champagne flows freely. Any one who has the most cursory acquaintance with public places of resort must have noticed how friends in a certain class of society, meeting casually, will "crack" a bottle of Champagne, as in old days they would have ordered two glasses of whisky and water or some kindred drink of chief and modest character. The number of public dinners that are given in England every night would be worth computing; and though, at many of these, the price of the meal may be fixed at a low figure in order to suit the purses of the majority of the guests, a large proportion of them will add to the three and six penny or five shilling dinner a bottle of Champagne, costing quite as much. In the years when coalowners were doing a "roaring trade," we were assured that Champagne was the favourite drink of their colliers. It is probable that, what with reduced profits, lowered wages, and periodical strikes, they have returned to good honest ale. But the fact that manual labourers of the roughest type should have shown a preference for Champagne, when they could get it, is a proof that there must be something in that wine that appeals to almost all palate, all habits, and all constitutions.

There can be no reasonable doubt that Champagne, much abused by the faculty and by invalids as it often is, possesses many virtues. Taken in moderation—which it rarely is—we believe it to be one of the best of tonics. It is difficult to take it in moderation, for it usually makes its appearance under circumstances that banish prudence and calculation. Many a time, when a glass, or two glasses, of Champagne would render a man valuable service, he takes four, five, or more, and then ungratefully avers, or confesses, that Champagne is unwholesome, the cause of sleepless nights, indigestion, gout, lumbago, and the rheum. *Ne quid nimis* is a golden rule in everything, and it is peculiarly golden as regards Champagne. Still, it must be allowed that if everyone were to adhere to this wise prescription, the very *raison d'être* of Champagne would vanish. For, in truth, the principal virtue of Champagne, from a social point of view, is that, in a sense that is not true of tea, despite Cowper's line, it cheers but not inebriates. Of course, men can get intoxicated on Champagne; but they very rarely do. Champagne produces in the shortest time the greatest amount of exhilaration, with the least damage to sobriety or dignity. It is a beverage that heightens the spirits without rendering them uproarious, loosens the tongue without making it indiscreet, and infuses into the manners a brightness which improves the value of conversation. Moreover it is a generous drink, in this sense, that it makes the listener as ready to receive as the talker to develope wit. It is as cheering as a bright fire. Experience has shown this, and man, who is essentially a learning animal, accommodates his cellar to the prime needs of modern society. Modern society wants to be amused by sparkling observations, trivial wit, light and airy repartee; and the Champagne bottle contains all these in its bubbling beads. Nor is this the only influence of the over eighteen million bottles of which are annually consumed by us. There can be no doubt that the busy, active, and exciting life which nearly all men, and most women, lead in these present days lays a tax upon the nerves more than upon the muscles. People feel tired, though they have taken no physical exercise, or gone through anything that represents muscular fatigue. They have need severely on their nervous power. Champagne helps to repair the mischief—at any rate, for the time; and people will always resort to a remedy that is at hand and pleasant. The very noise and air of civil life and Society themselves are a weariness; and every one will recognise the feeling of repose and well-being that comes over him at eight o'clock, when, after a bustling day of business or pleasure, he quietly dines in his own property with Champagne. A glass of Bordeaux might possibly do him more good, and, compared with sound, ripe Burgundy, Champagne is not a wine at all. But neither could give the immediate effect upon him of a glass of "fizz."

We shall, doubtless, be thought by some worthy people to be preaching deplorable doctrine, though in reality we are preaching no doctrine at all, but only recording facts as we find them, and explaining phenomena whose existence none can gainsay. At the same time, we are not ashamed to place ourselves on the side of Lord Bramwell, and express our sympathy with the toiler, mental and physical, needing their Champagne, drink it with due moderation. We ought, perhaps, to add that we can commend them only if they take care that it is good. As a beverage Champagne is, unfortunately, is so vast, and is yearly increasing, there must be much Champagne made, and not imported, and also made and *not* imported, that is of inferior, and occasionally of bad quality. In this country people are more likely to get bad Champagne than in any other, if for no other reason that they insist upon always having it what is called "dry." Now, sweet Champagne, really sweet Champagne, may be an delicacy for ladies, but in countries in other countries who drink Champagne that in this country would be pronounced sweet, and who would turn with dislike from the excessively dry brands in favour with people in England. It is useless quarrelling about tastes, and we are only pointing out one of the sources of the badness of much of the Champagne that is drunk in this island. It is actually possible to be accustomed to drinking anything, provided it be the fashion to do so, or habit renders it almost indispensable. But it will be a subject for regret if the taste, and perhaps the custom, of drinking Champagne, one of our peculiar form of civilisation should gradually make people indifferent to those nobler wines which France still produces, the phylloxera notwithstanding, in reasonable abundance. But, if people have drunk copiously of Champagne at dinner, from almost the beginning to quite the end of it, how are they to drink, or if they drink, to appreciate, the delicate bouquet and flavour of a Bordeaux or a Burgundy? There is a good material to offer it them in such circumstances, and thus it comes about that the standard of good "Claret" gets lower and lower, and if a man prefers to drink Claret or Burgundy he usually finds it to be of the sort that is palatable only when copiously mixed with water. This is hard upon the Claret drinkers; but we suppose they must be content, according to the sacred axiom, to the greatest happiness of the greatest number. Champagne, moreover, has this advantage, that it is acceptable to women as well as to men. Indeed, it might be suggested that men have taken to drinking Champagne because women like it. *Femme le veut*, &c. In every branch and department of life feminine influence is dominant, if not supreme, and analogy would lead us to assume what observation seems to establish—that lively woman, having decided so many other things for us, is now deciding what shall be our principal beverage? In that case, has she not again been man's benefactor. A monk brought Champagne into vogue; a woman made it popular. Extremes meet, and the cloister and the boudoir between them decide our fate.—*Standard.*

EGYPT AND THE DARDANELLES.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—Turkish diplomatists, as every body knows, are the least inclined to reveal their ideas. Abroad, as at home, an omnipotent will seems, to use Khaireddine's expression, to "weigh on their souls and bodies." I gathered, however, from a conversation with Hassan Fehmy Pasha when he was passing through Paris that the Porte will never agree to a rearrangement of the custody of the Dardanelles. It sees that the scheme of an international Commission would introduce a new species of a neutrality into European law, and that the plan is designed to ensure Russia by way of the Straits if England is strongest, and to expose the latter to contact with Russia on land, where Russia is strongest. Nor is this all. To place the Dardanelles under the joint authority and guarantee of Europe is to tie Turkey's hands and render any alliance impossible, save with Russia, who covets her territory, or with Austria, who lies in wait for her—neither of them requiring the Dardanelles to be open.

Yet it is affirmed that one object of M. de Courcel's significant visit, with his constant interviews at the Foreign Office, was to discuss such a rearrangement—which there was a rumour of Prince Bismarck's intention to propose just at the moment of the Anglo-Russian crisis when Russia showed leanings towards a settlement. It was even said that he had sounded M. de Freycinet, and that the latter had answered, "I do not see why you should sound us; we are not at war with England." The reply was characteristic and sensible; but the rumour of this design and overture, circulated at a critical moment, would certainly have encouraged Russia to make war had not private influences intervened just then to appease the conflict.

Germany, however, apparently disappointed at the prospects of peace, has now reverted to her policy of embroiling France and England in Egypt, and of so screening Russia as to make her more exacting in Asia. Baron de Courcel's visit is connected with this two-fold aim. It had of late been remarked here that the tone of France towards England had improved, and this was officially stated in the reports which reached Prince Bismarck. Thereupon the French Ambassador at Berlin came over on the common plea of private business—which business has consisted in seeing M. de Freycinet frequently and almost exclusively.

But I see that this visit disquiets the friends of England, and I find that it also disquietes the friends of Turkey. This corroborates the opinion of those who affirm that Prince Bismarck, impressed with the more conciliatory attitude of France towards England, has renewed the temptations with reference to Egypt which were so successful under the Ferry Cabinet. He is supposed to have declared that in Egyptian affairs he is ready to subordinate every interest to those of France, and to make every effort to substitute the action and predominance of France for those of England, on this condition only, that in his projects relative to the Dardanelles, and directed against England, France will give him her support.

It is not stated what has been the result of the visit of M. de Courcel. But it is remarked that the attitude of France has slightly changed since then, and that, for example, during the last two days the official newspapers and those which are occasionally inspired have again spoken of the prompt reappearance of the suppressed Egyptian newspaper, which is, on the part of France, one of the most marked forms of showing ill-will to England. If these conclusions are well-founded, England ought not to lose sight of such manœuvres directed against her.

By the abandonment of the Soudan she has again come into collision with Turkey, who will protest against the abandonment of a territory of which she holds herself to be the Sovereign; and the Porte will reproach England with not having made a frank appeal to the Sultan against the Mahdi. Turkey is resolved that if England should abandon Egypt she will not commit a new the fault of retiring before any Power whatever.

"It is now," said Hassan Fehmy, "that my mission really commences. England retires from the Soudan, where the flag of the Sultan would promptly bring back victories and submissions; and it is to be hoped that in spite of the suddenness of my departure England will not forget that Turkey is the sovereign Power who should restore tranquillity in Egypt."

Possibly these conjectures may not be altogether accurate, but if they are will be verified by the ulterior tone of France towards England. It will be easy to see whether or not M. de Courcel, now the mouthpiece of Prince Bismarck, has succeeded in restoring the not unmixed friendship which France can feel for her formidable neighbour.

RUSSIA'S NEW SUBJECTS.

The Sarik Turcomans, who have been so successfully exploited in the Russian interest, may safely be considered the most unmitigated scoundrels on the face of the earth. For half a century western nations have been in possession of incomplete accounts of the regular system of man stealing pursued by the Turcomans, but it is of comparatively recent date that we have had laid before the sickening details of torture and inhuman barbarity with which their maraudings were invariably accompanied. Of course there are some honourable expections especially among the tribes in close proximity to the Caspian and Persian provided of Austrabad, but nothing can be urged in favour of the Sariks. Of a race of robbers and murderers they are the worst and being rather more favoured by natured than their Tekke brethren, cannot plead the extreme poverty that often drove otherwise well-meaning Tekkes to take part in the forays.

The Sariks are supposed to have occupied Merv, in conjunction with the Salors, at the time of the Arab conquest, but this seems rather doubtful, if we accept as true the statement that the Turcoman formed the vanguard of the army of the Seljuk Turk princes who crossed the Oxus from which in 1037 or nearly 400 years after the first appearance of the Arabs. At any rate, there seems to be little doubt that they have occupied the Merv, oasis for about eight centuries and are quite justified in regarding the Tekkes as usurpers of their inheritance. During this time they have formed part of the notions whose sovereigns possessed authority over Merv, and owed allegiance to Iranian or Turanian with complete indifference, so long as border warfare afforded the opportunity of indulging their predatory instincts. As might be expected their tenure of the oasis was not uninterrupted, but they seem to have enjoyed undisputed ownership from 1790 until 1845, when the struggle with the Tekkes commenced. The latter, whom the overthrow of Goz-Kala drove Tejend, by the Persians, advanced northwards and after ten years' costant warfare made themselves masters of Merv, where they have since remained. For assistance Nur Mura Beg, the leader of Khorassan in an expedition undertaken on their behalf against Merv, the Sariks were set upon by the Tekkes and decimated. They thereupon withdrew to their present position at Pendjeh on some 40 miles from Merv and Penjdeh—the scene of General Komaroff's treacherous massacre of the Afghans.

Change of domicile and loss of power were unaccompanied by any attempt at emendation of their evil ways on the part of the Sariks, whose latest acts were the expulsion of the Salors from Yulutan, and of the Jemshidis and Teimuris from Penjdeh. Since 1837 they have lived in open enmity with the Tekkes, and the next do the former property is offered, and making organised raids on north-west Afghanistan and the defenceless province of Khorassan. Their last grand *alaman* (raid) can be recorded with justice as successful, and ended in a complete *fiasco*. In 1877, the Sariks swooped down upon the Persian town Turbat-i-Shaikh-i-Jami, and carried off 30,000 sheep and many prisoners. The Shah at once telegraphed orders for the collection of a force of two regiments of infantry, and 2,000 cavalry; and, to ensure secrecy, quietly told he officer in command that he would lose his head if the order became known. In due time, the force set out on its long journey, and after 22 days and in two days reached the Sarik camping grounds on the slopes of the Paropamisus, near Gulran. So sudden and unexpected was the Persian attack, that, almost without a blow, some 4,000 men and 100,000 sheep were captured, and driven back to Persia.

The Sariks are divided into five principal clans which again are subdivided into families or branches. At Yulutan and Penjdeh these families are indiscriminately mixed, and the total population is about 60,000. The method of computation followed is always based upon the number of camels. The whole community being dependent on the water supply for existence, the administrative system of all Turcoman tribes is limited to enforcing the regular distribution of water, and compulsory co-operation in the repair and cleansing of the canals. In each of the two Sarik oases there are 18 large, about 500 secondary, and 6,000 small canals. As it is very rarely that more than one-fifth of the water is given off in any one of them, it is reckoned that there are from 12,000 to 13,000 tents in both oases. If, as is presumed, the administration established by General Komaroff at Penjdeh be continued, the Sariks will waste a good deal of the with which Russian papers herald its inauguration is rather out of place. There has been no such thing as native administration known to either the Merv Tekkes or Saril Turcomans. True, each branch appoints a *kethkoda*, or elder, but his power is exceedingly limited, and, except in rare cases of abnormal personal influence, is restricted to the regulation of the water supply. In discussing *blutwrache* and the affecting of the community, everyone has a voice in the matter, and joins with the rest or holds aloof as he thinks fit. Native administration as a guarantee of orderly conduct among the Sariks is therefore practically sham. They will refrain from attacking the Afghans on the one hand, or pillage and murder them on the other, according to the orders received from their new masters, General Komaroff and his crafty lieutenant, the now notorious Colonel Alikhanoff.

The insertion of the saving clause in Mr. Gladstone's memorandum will probably show little Russian hand. The Sariks have been recognised as Russian subjects, not from any high ideas of the civilising destiny of the great Northern Power of which we hear so much, nor because the oasis of Penjdeh possesses any value, but solely lies in the villainous character of the Sariks, who have been the scourge of North-West Afghanistan for years, and who all always be found a most willing tool in the hands of any one who has the nature of disturbances at convenient seasons. For instance, a Sarik raid on Maimeneh, or the neighbourhood of Herat would create a disturbance, and would certainly induce the Afghans to assume a menacing attude towards Russian subjects. This, of course, would compel a further advance of General Komaroff's army, much to our regret, which properly "explained" would be readily swallowed, and another slice permitted to be cut from Afghan territory without protest by our chicken-hearted Government. It cannot even be urged that the Sariks were anxious to become Russian subjects, as we have positive documentary evidence to the contrary. Such a course in connection with them is always to be found many who are willing to change their nationality for a cash consideration, and if M. Lessar resembles other diplomatists of his country, he probably promised the Sariks many little opportunities of pillaging the Afghans such as Komaroff helped them to on the 30th of March. If Russia had no ulterior aim, she would never have burdened herself with such turbulent subjects, but have left them to the tender mercies of the Afghan ruler, who was just beginning to show the border thieves that they must submit or take the consequences. Mr. Gladstone probably fancied he had staved off the evil day by giving way to Russia; but of all the grievous blunders he has committed, that of transferring the Sariks to Russia will certainly be followed by the most deplorable results.—*Globe.*

A DISCLAIMER BY MRS. WELDON.

Mrs. Weldon writes from Holloway Gaol to complain of it being supposed that she is getting fat. I would point out to her that "fat and fair" is much more appreciated than "lean and lanky." On the stage the essential is to have a waist, and to keep a waist, and this, I make no doubt, is the case with Mrs Weldon:—

Dear Sir,—You will laugh at me! But what do you think puts me out, of all the innumerable lies told about the *Weldon-Gounod* affair, most? That I have said, and that I allow that "because of embonpoint I am no longer fitted to shine as a star at Opera Houses." Why? I am half the size of Christine Nilsson and Marie Roze—a quarter the size of Krauss; I was described only last year as a "tall, slight women!" Oh dear! how dreadful to be imagined. "To stout." In answer to Gounod's counsel I replied the exact reverse of what the newspapers have reported. I said I was taken for a woman of twenty-five, that my voice was a fresh as ever, and that as long as a woman did not grow obese she could succeed on the stage. Call me, as Rochefort does, "médecin-sorcerer, witch, or convict," but don't propagate the belief that I am fat. People will not believe I am a "she-monkey, sorceress, witch, or convict," besides, I can bring an action against Rochefort, and let off the steam of indignation that way; but do not, *do not* let the world think I am fat—they might believe it! The sole reason why I have not "got on" in the profession has been the persecution of the musical trade and press; not from any personal failing or fatness on my part. I should be, as your Paris correspondent says, in the seventh heaven of delight, if this dreadful word "*fat*" did not stare me in the face. Will you, will any one, believe me when I own to being a huudred times more vain now than I have ever been in my life? I like to look young, as I do. I like people to see for themselves that I have passed physically, as well as morally, unscathed through all the gratuitous miseries I have undergone, for the simple reason that I have been good, true, and pure, and that it has been impossible for me to believe that such a one as myself could be utterly crushed and trampled on as long as she could stand out against tyranny, lies, and injustice. A good chess-player knows how difficult it will be for any one to checkmate his King, and I have always felt if was impossible to checkmate me.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE *BOSPHORE EGYPTIEN*.

The correspondence respecting the suppression of the *Bosphore Egyptien* was published on May 20. It consists of 48 despatches, of which the first is dated January 28 and the last three months later.

At the end of January Sir Evelyn Baring called Earl Granville's attention to the fact that some representation ought to be made to the French Government as to the French Press in Egypt; the tone of which and the false news habitually published rendered it well-nigh impossible to establish friendly relations between the French and English in Cairo. These newspapers, said Sir Evelyn—and it is to be noticed that the name of the offending journal is not yet mentioned—could be suppressed without difficulty if the French Consul-General would give his support to the Egyptian Government. M. Ferry, in reply to the remonstrance of Lord Lyons, promised to instruct the French Agent at Cairo to do all he properly could to prevent any bad feeling being fermented by the French Press, and to lead the French newspapers in Egypt to write in a better spirit. None of these papers, he added, were in any sense under the control of, or subsidized by, the French Government. With regard to the support of the French authorities, the French Government would not deprive French citizens in Egypt of the protection of the tribunals. He would, however, instruct the French Agent to take measures to abate the evil.

On February 11, Lord Granville, on receipt of an urgent telegram from Sir Evelyn Baring regarding the growing importance of the matter, replied that he saw no reason why Nubar Pasha should not take any measures as to the legality of which there was no uncertainty.

The matter was allowed to go on for some six weeks, and on March 29 the *Bosphore Egyptien* is mentioned by name. Sir E. Baring stated that in the opinion of the Egyptian Government its publication should no longer be allowed. Nuber Pasha maintained that the Government had a perfect right to suppress any newspaper, and proposed to notify the editor that it was therefore suppressed; and to warn the French authorities of the day and hour of its suppression. The editor had his remedy by an appeal to the Mixed Courts. Would Her Majesty's Government, asked Sir Evelyn Baring, support Nubar Pasha? Lord Granville gave his assent and communicated the matter to Viscount Lyons, and on April 8 the newspaper in question, in spite of the opposition of the French Consul-General, on the ground of the illegality of the measure, was suppressed.

By this time M. de Freycinet ruled at the French Foreign Office, and he seems from the first to have regarded the matter as very serious indeed. The action, he said, was one of unwarrantable and illegal violence. The proceedings of the Egyptian Government were entirely illegal, and the least redress that he could require was the restoration of the property seized and the punishment of the police officers by whom the outrage had been perpetrated. Nubar Pasha, when appealed to by the French Consul-General, refused to cancel the decree and to dismiss the officers who had acted under his authority.

In these circumstances Lord Granville, after recommending a conciliatory attitude to the Egyptian Government, proceeded then on the same day, April 13, to make inquiries in two particulars; firstly, he asked Lord Lyons to explore the grounds on which the French Government based their complaint; secondly, he asked Sir E. Baring for what reason and in what circumstances was the paper suppressed, and whether the police authorities entered the premises of the journal without seeking the co-operation of the French Consul.

M. de Freycinet's grounds of complaint, as stated to Lord Lyons, were the next day the forcible closing of the printing establishment and the ill-treatment of the officials of the French Consulate. He set entirely aside the suppression of the newspaper, adding that he had no wish to defend any newspaper, which tended to excite troubles and disorders in any part of the world. The closing of the printing establishment was illegal, and it must be reopened. The officials had been hustled, *bousculés* and the police commissary who had insulted must be dismissed. He had not a shadow of doubt as to the illegality of the proceedings.

As to the circumstances of the suppression, they had been be given in Sir Evelyn Baring's own words:—

What happened is this. The Governor of Cairo, acting in conformity with the Ministerial order of yesterday, wrote officially to the French Consul, informing him that he had orders to close the printing office, and inviting him to send a Consular delegate to be present. This is in conformity with the usual practice. The letter was delivered at 2-30 p.m. on the 9th instant, and a signed receipt was given to the messenger. At the same time, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs called on the acting Consul-General and informed him of the intentions of the Government.

The entry by the police into the printing office took place at 5-30 p.m. About the same time Nubar Pasha received a letter from the acting Consul-General (copy of which I have the honour to enclose in my despatch of the 10th instant) stating that the Consul had communicated to him the Governor's letter, and adding that the French Government had never recognized the Press Law. He therefore formally protested against the decision of the Government, declined to authorize the Consul to send a delegate to assist, and said that he had directed the Chancelier of the Consulate to go in person, and to oppose, if necessary by force, the violation of a French domicile.

When Captain Fenwick, the Commandant of the Cairo police, arrived at the printing office he found the French Chancelier (also an officer) there, and only yield to force. Captain Fenwick, therefore, touched him lightly in order to constitute a legal plea that force had been used, but there was not the smallest evidence of any blow.

The proceedings were conducted by Captain Fenwick with the utmost tact and judgment.

The immediate cause of the suppression was the insertion in the *Bosphore* of what is called an incendiary proclamation of the Mahdi in the Arabic tongue.

Further questions addressed to Sir Evelyn Baring as to the suppression brought the following additional details:—

Captain Fenwick, after entering, requested M. Serriere (owner of the printing establishment) to be present while an inventory was made, and to assist in clearing the office of his *employés*. M. Serriere declined to assist in making the inventory, but eventually ordered his men to leave the rooms, which they did quietly, taking with them their personal effects.

The doors were then closed and sealed, and a guard put on them. Two days later they were opened and an inventory was made, after which the doors were again closed and sealed.

I may mention that I am informed by the Egyptian Government that when M. Serriere obtained authority to establish a printing-office and print a newspaper he gave a written engagement to abide by the local laws.

The statement in my despatch of the 15th instant about Captain Fenwick having touched the Chancelier of the Consulate is not quite correct. He did not touch the Chancelier except to shake hands with him three times.

M. Josslin, another *employé* of the Consulate, was present, who placed himself in front of the door and said he would only yield to force. Captain Fenwick then said he would touch him in order to afford a legal plea of force, to which M. Josslin agreed. They then shook hands and the proceedings were perfectly amicable throughout, although the crowd was angry. This is admitted by the French Consul, to whom Captain Fenwick sent an officer to speak about the false reports which were in circulation.

The essence of the complaint made by the French Government was that there had been an infraction of a French domicile—in point of fact the owner of the house was an Italian subject—and an affront to a French representative, and that these acts had been illegal.

Then there took place negotiations between the English and French Governments as to the reparation that was to be made. The French Government did not raise any question as to the suppression, nor the English as to the reopening of the office. The following despatch from Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring, dated April 28, brings the correspondence practically to a close. The course recommended by his lordship gave M. de Freycinet much satisfaction and caused him to speak highly of the friendliness shown by the Foreign Secretary in the matter:—

Sir,—I have had several conversations with the French Ambassador during the last few days on the subject of the question which has arisen between the French and Egyptian Governments in regard to the procedure adopted for the suppression of the *Bosphore Egyptien*, and have agreed with his Excellency as to the terms of an arrangement for the settlement of the difficulty.

The proposal, which has been accepted by the French Government, is as follows:—

It is understood that the French Government had no wish to shield the *Bosphore* or to prevent its being properly dealt with. They do not, therefore, raise any question upon the suppression of the newspaper, as distinct from the manner in which the suppression was enforced.

As regards this second point, Her Majesty's Government, after receiving information of all the circumstances and having fully considered them, are advised that the closing of the printing office was not warranted by law. It should, therefore, at once be reopened.

The conduct of the Egyptian police authorities having been in conformity with their orders, the French Government have agreed that they are not to be held responsible for the removal of the officials of the French Consulate, and have waived any claim for their punishment.

Her Majesty's Government, having already stated that they do not disclaim responsibility for the decision to suppress the newspaper, have informed the French Government that they do not hesitate to associate themselves with the regret which they have advised the Government of the Khedive to express as to the incidents which attended the suppression.

I have informed you in my several telegrams of the substance of the above agreement, and I have to request that you will recommend them to Nubar Pasha's acceptance as a fair and satisfactory settlement of the question, and will, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, advise his Excellency to pay an official visit to the French representative, who will return to Cairo for the purpose. It is stated by the French Government that the visit will be made to express the regret of the Egyptian Government at the violation of domicile and as an excuse for the fact of a material offence to the French Consular officials, whose quality and title had been declared and recognized.

You are at liberty to inform Nubar Pasha that, although the opening of the printing-office should be unconditional, Her Majesty's Government have reasons to be convinced that the *Bosphore Egyptien* will not reappear for a certain time, and that meanwhile the French Government will be ready to exchange views on the question of the application of the Press laws to newspapers published by French citizens in Egypt.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) Granville.

In the course of the correspondence the Porte was consulted, and that Power considered that the measures taken by the Egyptian Government had been justified, supported the action of the local authorities, and blamed the conduct of the French Consul.

RATTLE SNAKE EXPERIENCES.

I once lived five summers in the Ramapo region, which is a part of the Hudson River Mountain Highlands, and is a spur of the Alleganey Mountains of the American Atlantic coast. The genuine, authentic, original "rattler," for so we Americans often speak of this snake, delights in these mountains, and may, in proper seasons, be met with, though it is a rule with "rattlers" to be found when you do not want to see them, and not to be in sight when you wish to delight an English visitor with the sight of one in its native habitat.

My house was on the banks of the Ramapo, some few miles, twenty-five or so, out of the city of New York, in a region prolific with them. After May 10 until the warm fall days were over, we made it a rule never to go out after dusk began without a light, and hence an excellent lantern was as requisite as was one's hat or coat. To those living in a land of no rattlers it may seem a strange fact that hardly ever was a word said by us of a snake, or of a "rattler," "copperhead," or "pilot," though we knew any object out of doors, and occasionally indoors, might have a rattler either in it or in a snug coil by the side of it. But we rarely met one, and hence the state of the lantern was spoken of, and the rattler rarely or never. If, however, we were walking over to a neighbour's in the dusk of the evening, and that "phiz-ze-ze, bey," came dull, slow, and sure, we had the prudence to move on one side, away from that peculiar sound, that once heard is never forgotten. But often the "feller" that rattled was in a narrow place; as, for example, in the path between two rocks through which we had to go; and then we threw stones at the noise until it ceased, and so we walked through the obstructed narrow place. How near I came ever to be bitten I do not know. But this night clearing of the path soon ceased to excite any comment, beyond wife or child for neighbour who heard first the "liz-liz-size-zig saying, "A rattler!" It is easy, however, to catch the glint, as of a diamond, of the snake's eye if the lantern shine on it, directly in one's path; but they rarely are in it, and hence we always threw stones at the noise when we could not see the "eye glint" of the reptile; for, if seen, one blow of a horse-whip, or a twig six or eight feet long, always stopped the music; and of all the arrant cowards one ever saw a "rattler" is the worst. He just coils over and bites himself or anything if switched a little, and then one can step up and put one's boot heel on the snake's head, and crush it, fangs and all, though I would not advise any one to attempt that exploit as long as their nerves were discomposed by the rattle. Perhaps my nearest danger was one July morning, when I got up early to take a train soon after daylight. My house had a beautiful natural spring some twenty feet to the left of my front door. It came out of a dry-looking spot, one would not expect water in one, and was dug out and walled-up like a large tub or vase of water ever flowing over, whence the water ran down a gravel knoll to a small stream that went to the river. As I dipped the water-pail in the spring I heard a faint sound, that was half like a rattler. The hired man went out ten minutes later, when the light was just strong enough to see a little, and he saw a splendid "Black Velvet" on the flat stone within a few inches of the water. Now a "Black Velvet" is a rattler or rattlesnake that has just moulted its last year's skin, and has in consequence "a nice clean suit of clothes on," or its under new skin, and they are very limber and irritable at such times. This "Black Velvet" was, of course, killed as a matter of fact, every-day exploit by this man, for he did not think it worth while to speak of it at breakfast, as he was an old settler, used to rattlers since he was born. But as I was leaving for the railway I saw the snake, and I must say it was one of the finest sights I ever saw, some nearly four feet long, with a graceful head and slimp neck, and a body not as large in diameter as they often are but an inch and a half or two inches through, and a tail that sloped, beautifully spotted, to nine glittening rattles that were yet gently buzzing in the spasmodic quiver of a serpent's tail, as quiver they do when just killed. I opened its crushed mouth, and it had keen, slim fangs, three on each side of its upper jaw in a little hood that covered them, and I could see the clear crystal virus drop out of them, with a smell not unlike concentrated prussic acid or a slight odour of burnt garlic. Its mouth was as delicate as its skin, having been shed off in its out

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☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller s particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
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The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa*.
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca and Singapore and *vice versa*.
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
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Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa*.
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
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Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
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Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar, Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *viâ* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Arrungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer
Do. from Assergrhur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
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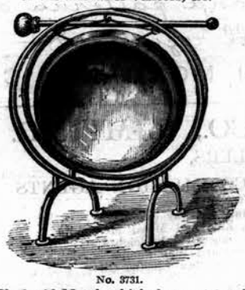

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